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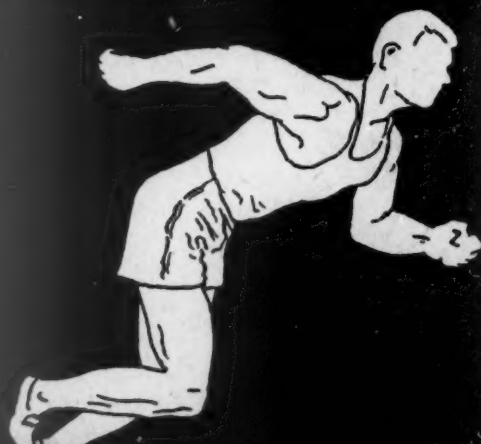
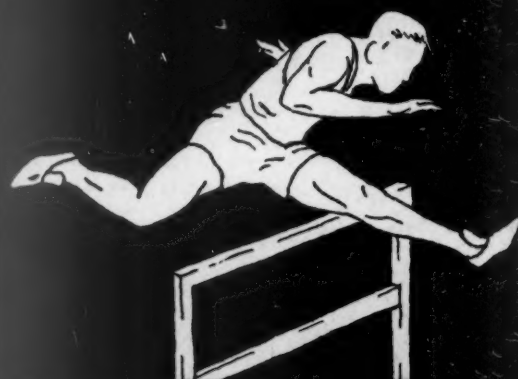
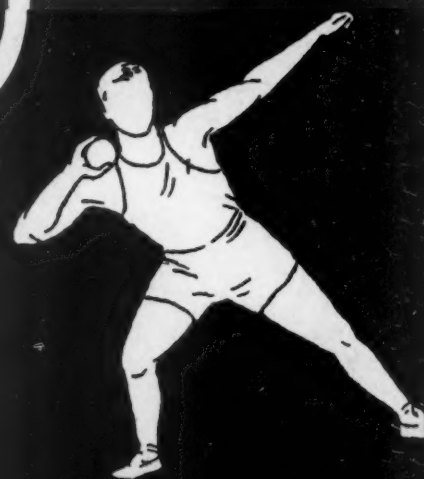
*The Nineteen Thirty-
Two Football Rules*

JOHN L. GRIFFITH

*Basketball Rules
Changes for 1932-1933*

L. W. ST. JOHN

*Report of Sixth Annual
Meeting of the National
Association of Basketball
Coaches*





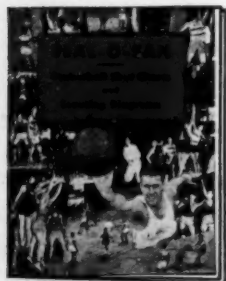
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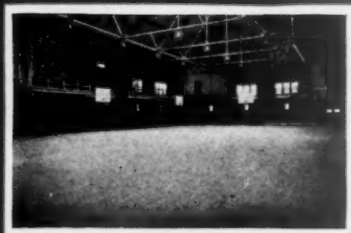
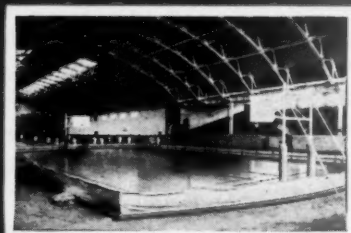
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The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

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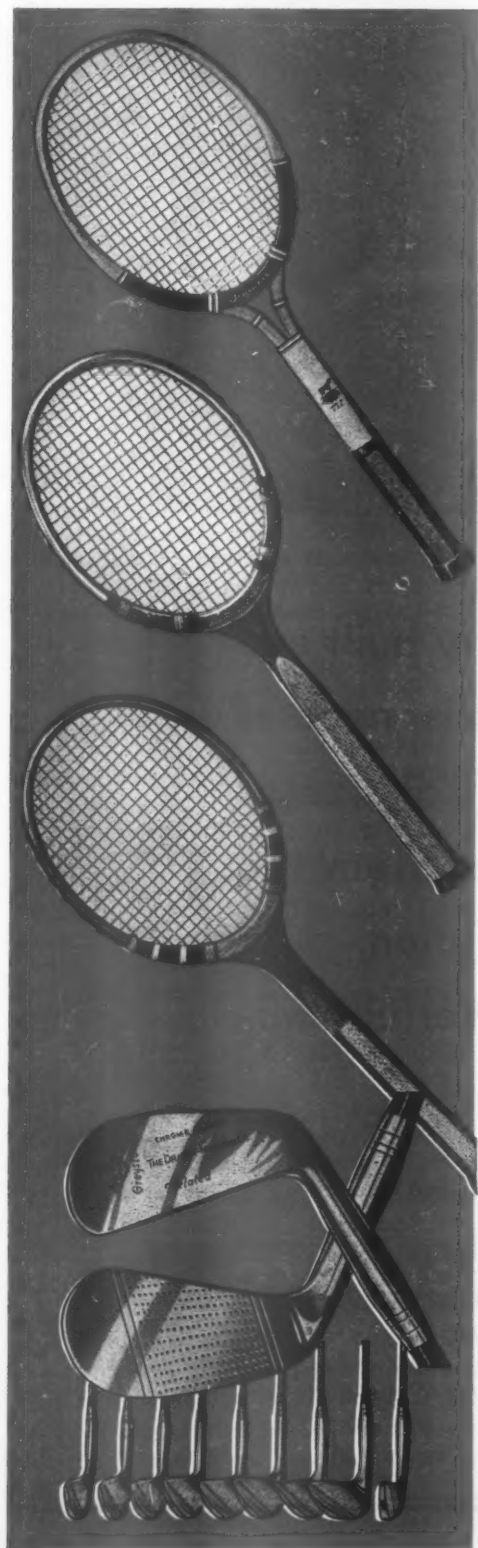
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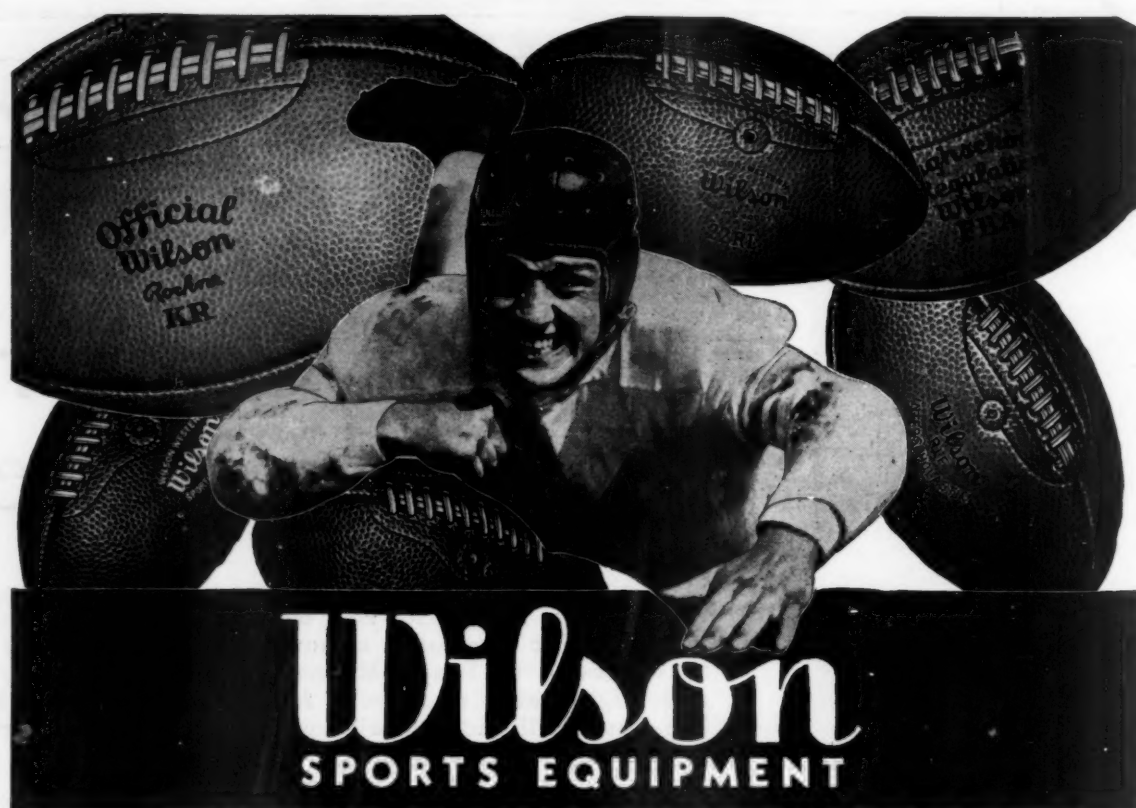
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The Nineteen-Thirty-Two Football Rules

By JOHN L. GRIFFITH

THE Football Rules Committee is to be congratulated on the changes that have been made in the football rules for 1932. These changes for the most part were designed to lessen the hazards of the game. Mr. Hall and the other members of his committee are primarily interested in considering the game from the standpoint of the boys who play it.

Due to the unfortunate deaths which occurred last fall, many people had come to believe that the game in recent years was more hazardous and dangerous than formerly. The writer does not hold to that opinion. Today the coaches as a class substitute more freely than formerly. The fields for the most part consist of heavy sod which has been carefully nurtured during the summer. The players wear better protective devices than formerly, and more attention is given them by medical supervisors than was true in an earlier day. Further, the rules in recent years have been adopted for the purpose of making the game as safe as possible for the players. Such rules as the one having to do with the protection of the kicker after a punt, clipping, piling on, unnecessary roughness, etc., are cases in point. In spite of these rules changes and in spite of the extra precautions which have been taken by the coaches and medical advisors, there were altogether too many fatalities last fall. The new rules may receive some criticism, yet if they serve to lessen the number of serious injuries, they will serve the purpose for which they are intended.

The principal changes are the following:

1. Kick-off and free kick.—The formation of the team receiving the kick-off will be restricted by requiring at least five of these players to remain within 15 yards of the restraining line of the kicking team until the ball is actually kicked. The kick-off may be made by either a drop-kick or place-kick. The receiving team is to have the opportunity of making a fair catch without interference by members of the kicking team, even though they are on side. Under the old rules the kicking team could attempt to catch the ball even though the receiv-

ing team had made a signal for fair catch; not so in 1932.

Last year a surprisingly large number of touchdowns were scored from the kick-off, thus indicating that the receiving team must have had an advantage. This change will equalize conditions and will give the coaches an opportunity to exercise their ingenuity on the kick-off.

2. Blocking and tackling.—It will no longer be legal to use a flying block or tackle at an opponent; these are defined as diving at or throwing the body through the air at an opponent. It will be legal for the tackler to leave his feet only at the instant that he makes contact with the opponent. This change will also provide a forward passer with a much needed protection after he has thrown a pass. If this offense is committed against a forward passer, the penalty is to be enforced from the spot of the preceding down.

The flying tackle for a great many years was prohibited by rule, and the attractiveness of the game was not thereby decreased. The fact is that the best coaches do not teach their men to leave their feet at any substantial interval before the moment of making contact with the ball carrier. If a man does leave his feet too soon in making a tackle, the ball carrier may quite easily push him to one side with a stiff arm or evade him. If, however, the tackler leaves the ground at the moment of making contact it is not so easy for the man running with the ball to elude his grasp. The result of this rule may be that the coaches will more generally teach an improved style of tackling and blocking.

3. Substitutions.—A much more liberal rule with respect to substitutions was adopted. Hereafter, a player may be substituted for another at any time and a player withdrawn from the game may return once in any subsequent period. The team making a substitution is to be charged with a "time out" unless time is already out for some reason or unless the substitution is made for an injured player. It is felt that this will not only accomplish a more careful supervision over the condition of players than is now

possible by the trainer going out from the side lines but also will permit a tired player to rest without losing his place in the game.

4. Dead ball.—Hereafter, when any portion of the ball carrier excepting hands or feet touches the ground, whether or not he is in the grasp of an opponent, the ball will instantly become dead and the referee will blow his whistle. The only player excepted from this rule is the holder of the ball in a place-kick. This change will eliminate all incentive to crawling and piling up, evils which had become increasingly difficult to regulate and rule upon.

While this rule was proposed solely for the purpose of giving the ball carrier added protection, undoubtedly in the different sections, leagues and conferences it will be necessary for the coaches and officials to adopt interpretations of this rule. Should a quarterback taking the ball from center, touching the ground with his knee before passing it back to the fullback, be considered a ball carrier, and in this case should the ball be blown dead? A man scrambling for a fumbled ball might be on the ground at the moment of securing the ball, and it will be necessary to have this point covered by interpretations. Other points of similar character might be mentioned, all of which, however, can easily be cleared up between competing teams.

Whereas, formerly, players have been coached to drive low for the last yard, now it will be necessary for coaches to teach their men to strive instead to keep their feet.

5. Use of hands on head and neck.—Players on defense are forbidden to strike an opponent on the head, neck or face with hand, wrist, forearm or elbow. Such players may hereafter use the palms of their hands on the head of an opponent to ward off or push such opponent in order to get at the ball or the player carrying it.

The penalty for striking an opponent on the face or head with the palm of the hand is fifteen yards. Striking with the fist, elbow, arm or side of the hand comes under the disqualification penalty. A differentiation will have to be made between striking an

opponent on the face or head with the palm of the hand and simply placing the palm of the hand on an opponent's head for the purpose of diverting his charge.

This rule is designed to eliminate "cuffing," striking opponents in the face with the heel of the hand even though the body may be moving forward in the charge. There are two types of football, one in which the object of the players is to advance the ball or to keep the opponents from advancing the ball as a primary objective. The other kind is predicated on the same theory that holds boxing and wrestling, namely, that punishing the opponents or of wearing them down in the hope that thus victory may be achieved. This rule is aimed at the punishing style of football. It will not emasculate the game, and the officials may be expected to exercise judgment in calling the penalties

against men who charge with their hands against the opponents' shoulders or chests and whose hands slip and come in contact with their opponents' faces or heads. Also, they may be expected to use good judgment in deciding whether defensive linemen use the palms of their hands on the heads of their opponents in order to ward them off or push them in order to get at the ball or the player carrying it, or whether they jab the opponents in the face with the heels of their hands.

6. Equipment.—Hard and unyielding substances, if used in the construction of thigh guards, shin guards and braces, must be padded on the outside with felt, foam rubber or other soft padding at least three-eighths of an inch in thickness. No hard or unyielding knee or elbow pads will be allowed, and the recommendation is made that soft knee pads be worn by all players.

Since the majority of the coaches for a number of years have been purchasing soft knee and elbow pads, the above rule will affect primarily the fiber thigh guards. The manufacturers are making the necessary changes in the equipment that is being sold to the schools and colleges.

All in all, the writer believes that the Rules Committee acted wisely in making the changes as above outlined. If it is found later that any of these rules are unnecessary, there is no doubt that the committee will be glad to make what further changes seem desirable. All no doubt feel that the rules should be changed each year as little as possible. The writer shares in this attitude but he also feels that, looking at this matter from the standpoint of the good of the players and the good of the game as well, certain changes were necessary this year.

Basketball Rules Changes for 1932-33

By L. W. ST. JOHN

CHAIRMAN, JOINT BASKETBALL COMMITTEE

THE Joint Basketball Committee, prior to its annual meeting after the close of each basketball season, makes every effort to find out just as accurately as possible the condition of the game in all sections of the country. Members of the Committee endeavor by means of questionnaires and letters, personal interviews with men actively engaged in the administration of the game, as well as by careful attention to the proceedings of meetings where the problems of basketball are discussed, to answer the question, "What, if anything, is wanted or needed in the way of rules legislation for next season?" The Committee is dedicated to the principle that it will make rules changes only when such changes appear to be necessary for the best interests of basketball.

One of the best bodies to which the Rules Revision Committee can look for guidance in the matter of rules legislation is the National Association of Basketball Coaches. This organization is made up of coaches from every section of the United States and holds its annual meeting just ahead of the time set for the Rules Revision Committee meeting each year. Because the discussions at this meeting of coaches are very thorough, and be-

cause the viewpoints expressed are from every section of the country, the Rules Revision Committee feels that it is bound to consider carefully the recommendations of this group.

Perhaps the most important change in next season's playing code is the so-called "ten second" rule. The National Association of Basketball Coaches by unanimous vote recommended to the Rules Revision Committee that this change be put into effect; and the Rules Revision Committee, after a long discussion, passed the "ten second" legislation, which will appear in the new Guide worded approximately as follows:

1. The present line across the center circle is to be extended in both directions until it intersects the side lines. (a) When a team gains possession of the ball in its own back court, this team must advance the ball over the center line within a period of ten seconds unless the ball, while out of control of the team, has been touched by an opponent. In the latter event, a new play results and the ten second period begins again when possession of the ball is regained in the back court. When a team has advanced the ball over the center line

this team may not return the ball to its back court until (1) a try for goal has been made, or (2) a jump ball has taken place, or (3) an out-of-bounds award has been made, or (4) the ball has been recovered from the possession of the opponents. (b) When a team gains possession of the ball in its front court as a result of (1), (2), (3) or (4) above, it may cause the ball to go back over the center line once only. Penalty: Failure to comply with the provisions of this section is a violation—loss of ball to opponents. Touching the center line is "over," as in out-of-bounds decisions. The referee (or umpire) should count silently and it is suggested that the following method of counting seconds be used: "thousand-and-one, thousand-and-two," etc. None of the provisions of this section applies to courts less than sixty feet long.

Stalling tactics and the ultra slow break offense have been detracting very definitely from the interest in basketball in many sections of the country. Players would rather play ball than stall—and spectators want to see an action game. It is the belief of the Coaches Association and the Rules Revision Committee that this so-called "ten second" legislation will

not affect in any material way the play of a team which has been playing aggressive offensive basketball. Experience with this new rule in spring basketball practice has definitely shown that the team which recovers the ball in its back court and really goes about the business of scoring will bring the ball past the center line in less than five seconds time on the average. It has been demonstrated that ten seconds is ample time in which to get into position for so-called "set" plays. On the other hand, this rule change will force some teams to speed up the uninteresting "tump, tump" dribble in the back court—sometimes referred to as the "funeral march of basketball." But who will regret such a result?

Under this new rule, it is no longer possible to have a recurrence of those miserable spectacles where one team gets the ball in its own back court and proceeds to sit in a group under one basket, while the defensive team sits under the other basket—the players perhaps reading newspapers—while the spectators (who came to see a basketball game) boo and throw pennies out on to the floor. The offensive team is now required to advance the ball at least half way up the court. It is true that after the offensive team gets past the center line it may refuse to advance the ball any further, because of a desire to protect a lead which it has secured; but it is also true that stalling tactics limited to that half of the floor are not nearly so likely to be effective, because the defensive team has more encouragement than ever before to break up such tactics by man-to-man defense. Take away from the stalling offensive team the pass or dribble way back into deep defensive territory when it is "crowded," and you have removed a great deal of the effectiveness of the stall on the part of the offensive team. Conversely, in the situation just cited, there is certainly every incentive for the defensive team to employ man-to-man defensive tactics, rather than the massed or zone defense.

The objection has been raised that this rule change will result in the use of more massed defenses back near the basket; that the defensive team will say, "We'll just go back and wait for them because they have to come to us." The fallacy of this argument is that the offensive team does *not* have to come *all the way*. True, if the zone defense is spread way out to mid court the offense would have to "come to them" under the rules. But what zone defense is effective if it is spread out that far? Most students of the game are agreed that the zone defense will be less indicated now than before,

because of the increased encouragement to man-to-man defensive tactics.

Please note that this rule change does *not* change the fundamental conception generally agreed upon concerning the responsibility for the stall; i.e., "that the team which is *behind in the score*, and refuses to play aggressive basketball, is the party guilty of the resulting inactivity." That conception still stands—and should. For example, in the instance cited above, Team A, the offensive team, is leading. The players bring the ball past the center line and don't want to jeopardize their lead by "going on in" against, let us say, a massed zone defense. Team B, the defensive team, is *behind in the score*, and if its players refuse to come out to force the issue, they are surely responsible for any stall that results. However, isn't Team B in this instance *more likely* to "come out and take them" under this new rule than ever before? For one thing, the spectators will see more clearly than formerly that B is the guilty team; i.e., "Here is a team (A) which has come more than half way toward making a ball game of it, and the other team (B), even though it is behind, *refuses to come any part of the way*." Isn't Team B likely to be recognized rather quickly as the culprit?

2. Another important change affects the so-called "pivot" or "post" play. This rule change will read as follows:

A player shall not withhold the ball from play for more than three seconds while standing in the free throw lane with his back to his basket. Penalty: Violation—loss of ball to opponents.

This rule was passed because of the general feeling in the sections where this type of play has been used a great deal that limiting the length of time the man in the pivot position can hold the ball would speed up the game and result in more varied play. The pivot game has proved to be monotonous to player and spectator alike when overworked.

3. The following definitions have been added to the rules:

A. *Blocking is to be defined as PERSONAL CONTACT which impedes the progress of an opponent who has not the ball.*

B. *Screening is defined as legally shutting off the approach of an opponent (no contact involved).*

The two definitions given above are put into the rules mainly to clarify terminology; that is, screening is regarded as a better term than legal block, there being no such a thing as a legal block. Blocking is a foul as

distinguished from screening, which is legal.

C. *Face guarding takes place when a player disregards the ball and faces an opponent, thereafter shifting his position as the opponent shifts, thus interfering with the opponent's progress. Face guarding is a personal foul.*

Please note that the mere act of turning your back on the ball and facing the opponent is not a foul, *but*, if the opponent shifts and then you shift into his path, thus interfering with his progress, you have committed a personal foul; i.e., face guarding. It is fundamental in basketball that one should play the ball and not the man.

4. *Players are to be numbered on the front and back of their shirts. Letters may not be used instead of numbers.*

This provision is merely in the interest of officials, spectators and players and will enable them more easily to identify men on the floor.

5. *If a player in possession of the ball near the boundary line is forced out of bounds, a negligible amount of contact being involved, the officials are authorized to award the ball to this player. If the officials are in doubt as to which player is responsible for the out-of-bounds ball, jump ball should be declared.*

This is an attempt to legalize a practice indulged in by the best officials for a great many years, which is in the interest of reducing the number of fouls called and consequent number of trips to the foul line with resulting delay of the game.

6. *If on a free throw the ball misses the ring and backboard, it is to be awarded to an opponent out of bounds on the end instead of on the side.*

7. *The use of the huddle is disapproved of if the game is delayed thereby. Officials are authorized to call a technical foul if such delay exceeds three seconds.*

8. The last change is rather important.

Whenever a foul is called on an opponent of a player who immediately after the foul succeeds in making a field goal, the goal is to be allowed if there is doubt whether the ball was in the air before the whistle sounded.

Anyone who has ever watched a basketball game—or two or three—has seen a field goal taken away from a player because either just before or just after making his shot he was, in the judgment of an official, fouled by an opponent. Although it might be perfectly obvious that the foul had

not affected the play in any material way, the player was deprived of the basket. (In football, the offended team would have the opportunity of refusing the penalty.) This question of allowing field goals made by players, even though some sort of foul had been made by an opponent, was one of the leading questions on the annual questionnaire distributed to basketball authorities all over the United States. Approximately one thousand of these questionnaires were returned to Editor Oswald Tower, rather carefully and thoughtfully filled out. Approximately seventy-five per cent of the

men who filled out the questionnaires stated as their belief that something should be done with reference to this matter of allowing a basket to stand, even though the player making it had been fouled in some inconsequential way just before making the shot. In other words, a great majority of those interested in basketball feel that too many baskets are taken away from players under these conditions and that something ought to be done about it. To get this properly into the rules, it is going to be a difficult matter, so far as wording and actual statement are concerned. It will not be a diffi-

cult matter for the official of judgment and experience to administer.

I have listed above the rules changes for 1932-33, together with some comments, which I hope will help to clarify them and to give you some idea concerning the background or reasons for such changes. It is the belief of the Joint Basketball Committee that these changes will operate to the benefit of the great game of basketball, and it is hoped that those who administer the game will co-operate wholeheartedly, so that basketball may be an even more enjoyable game to play, watch, officiate or coach.

Sixth Annual Meeting of the National Association of Basketball Coaches

*Proceedings of the Meeting held April 1-2, 1932,
Shoreland Hotel, Chicago*

Friday Morning Session

April 1, 1932

THE Sixth Annual Meeting of the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States, held at the Shoreland Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, April 1-2, 1932, convened at 10:30 o'clock, Mr. A. A. Schabinger, President of the Association, presiding.

...Mr. Schabinger read his prepared address...

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

A. A. Schabinger, Creighton University

GENTLEMEN:

It is indeed a pleasure, as well as a privilege, to call to order the Sixth Annual Meeting of the National Association of Basketball Coaches. There seems to be an established custom or tradition in all well-regulated organizations that at some time during the meeting the President should say a few words concerning the progress of the association as viewed by him. While I was going over the program with our Secretary, Mr. Lomborg, he said that it was his opinion that I should carry on the tradition and asked me to choose my time. Purposely, I requested the opening of the meeting so that I, too, might enjoy the remainder of the proceedings. I am grateful to him for granting my request.

As President of the National Association of Basketball Coaches, it has been my good fortune to be in contact with a large number of basketball coaches during the year, and I should feel that I were not doing my duty

unless I took this opportunity to call to your attention some of my observations—viewed in the light of the aims and purposes outlined when this Association was formed. Like every worth while organization, this Association had its inception in the minds of a group of men with a vision. They believed that the interests of the game of basketball could best be served through organization; could be made more stable and more secure; that with such a group of coaches no drastic changes in rules could be brought about that might hinder the development or popularity of the game; that through meetings of this kind there would develop an acquaintanceship, a friendship, a mutual understanding concerning the problems confronting coaches in the different sections of the country.

They realized that basketball at that time was more or less provincial, played in one conference one way, in another conference in such an utterly different way; that by meeting together they were better prepared to create, maintain and interpret rules to effect better legislation governing the great game of basketball. Interconference and intersectional games were to be encouraged. Efforts were to be made to have every basketball coach become a member so that all might have a voice in guiding the destinies of the game. Committees were to be formed and changed as time and necessity suggested changes to carry on the work of the Association. There was a consciousness that suggestions regarding rule changes came in from

various sections of the country—some drastic, some conservative; that the more drastic the suggested change, the more apparent it was that some coach with a few victories was more or less seeking publicity that could do nothing but cheapen the game. This was true, perhaps, in some cases; untrue in others.

There was also a consciousness that by the same method some coach, taking advantage of conditions, perhaps with more than his share of good fortune for a season or two, would announce publicly a new defense, a new offense, a hidden ball play, would devise some fanciful name, meaningless in nature, misleading to the followers of the game whom he invited to turn out to see the wonderful exhibition which, after all, was nothing more or less than the same old game of basketball originated years ago and similar to the game taught by all coaches the country over. Practices of this type were belittling the game and removing all decorum from the profession of basketball coaching.

It was the idea that this organization should act as a clearing house for suggestions that would better the game, a place where all coaches could meet on common ground to weigh and analyze problems endangering the welfare of the game; could meet together without the attending stress and strain confronting them during the regular season, and thereby be more sane in their analysis. It would be a place where most suggestions would be constructive in nature rather than destructive; where the perspec-

tive would be national in scope rather than sectional.

In the space of six short years I have had the pleasure of seeing many of these aims and purposes realized. Many of them that at one time were considered impossible are now common. Interconference and intersectional games no longer draw headlines but are considered a part of the season. It is not startling news when a West Coast team plays throughout the East and Middle West; it is not startling news when the Eastern teams go West. Games like these would not have been thought possible prior to the founding of this organization. It has come about through friendship, understanding and good will of the coaches toward each other.

It has been my observation that this group has acted with discretion and sanity concerning the rules; gone for the most part are the petty differences that existed at the time of the organization. We have had the pleasure of hearing distinguished men from the athletic profession speak to us since the beginning of the organization. They have repeatedly warned us that the game of basketball was in our hands to do with as we saw fit. Some of them magnified the evils of the game; some of them spoke with encouragement. Last year at one of the most interesting meetings we have held, Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, President of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, hurled a challenge at our Association. He made the remark that in all his experience he had never heard the losing basketball coach after a game say that the officiating was anything but decidedly off-color, that the coach by his acts on the bench started the crowds "booing" the officials. He intimated that from his observation we were inclined to be alibi artists since, knowing that the game rested largely in the hands of the officials, we could easily explain our defeats. Another speaker, a recognized official, spoke briefly regarding the "waterbucket" coach, the "ventriloquist" coach and the "dirty towel" coach.

Personally, I enjoyed and appreciated these addresses very much and resolved that I would pay strict attention to observing these conditions. I am happy to say that their comment, in my opinion, is grossly exaggerated and that during the past season I have honestly heard but one coach say that he thought the official had a bearing on the outcome of the game, and the difference in the margin of score by which his team was defeated was so great that no official could win the game for his opponents by that score. I have heard less alibiing, less bicker-

ing and jockeying regarding officials. In many games where one official handled the game I have heard opposing coaches tell their men that they were to play the game for the game's sake, omitting unnecessary fouling, unnecessary bodily contact, with the result of clean, fast games that met with the approval of all concerned. This has happened not only in conference games but in intersectional games as well. In a schedule of twenty-one games I have heard less "booing" of the official and more enthusiasm for the game than in the past.

I can say that, for the most part, gone are the coaches of the "waterbucket" type, the publicity hounds and the self-styled inventors. In their place have come men with courage, fearlessness and a sincerity of purpose with a desire to make the game of basketball second to none. That this Association has played a large part in bringing about this condition is putting it truthfully. All these things I have observed and more. The evil of stalling which threatened our game in some localities and which still appears a menace in some districts has largely been eradicated due to legislation from this floor and education of our crowds in the knowledge of the rules. The burden of the stall has definitely been placed on the team behind in the score. While this may come in for some discussion, I do not consider it a serious evil. In my opinion we now have on the horizon a decision to make on what does or does not constitute a block. There may be many other changes suggested but they will be minor in nature.

I am satisfied that these problems will be worked out successfully and satisfactorily either in this meeting or in those held in the future. The time is not far distant when the rules of basketball will be uniformly interpreted not only nationally but internationally. During the past year inquiries have been received from foreign nations asking for the American interpretation on certain rules of the game. The time will come, as it has with baseball, when rule changes will be rare, and the public will have a practical knowledge of the rules of the game of basketball.

It must be remembered that all members of committees have contributed their time and energy. Much has been done. There is still much more to do. I want to urge each of you to take a deep interest in your Association and invite others of your locality to attend the meetings and become active.

Viewing all this in the light of the aims and purposes of this Association when founded, I am proud to say that

as an organization we have succeeded in a large measure toward being a stabilizing influence for the game of basketball, that we have helped to give basketball its proper place in the educational scheme of colleges and universities, that we have given added dignity to the profession of basketball coaching. The future of this Association is assured, and with such an organization truly no one need fear for the future of the great game of basketball. (Applause.)

President Schabinger: To proceed with the meeting, we are always happy to have with us Major John L. Griffith, Commissioner of Athletics of the Western Conference. Major Griffith is going to speak to us at this time on "The Present Trend in Intercollegiate Athletics." Major Griffith!

Major John L. Griffith: Mr. President and Gentlemen: It is a pleasure to meet with you men and talk with you about some matters of common interest. I am glad that the President used his manuscript, because that gives me an excuse for using mine; and, of course, if you always do the things that "Schabie" does, you will be all right.

THE PRESENT TREND IN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

John L. Griffith

THE fact that you men have again met for the benefit of all of the members of the National Association of Basketball Coaches is significant as indicating the growth of a professional spirit among the coaches. Until recently the coaches representing the different sports were unorganized. Today you men are banded together and as an organization you have the opportunity of safeguarding and improving your sport.

I take it that each man here profits from this association; first, you develop an acquaintanceship which cannot but result in better understanding among the coaches; second, you have the opportunity here of discussing and of presenting your viewpoint regarding the playing rules; and, third, you find here many things that you can do as an Association to improve the game. May I ask you to consider with me certain matters which have to do with the present status of college athletics in general and of college basketball in particular.

Some have suggested that the Age of Whoopee is past and that this means that the public interest in college athletics will never reach the heights that it attained in the pre-crash years. I see no reason to agree with these prophets or with their prophecies. The Age of Whoopee was a product of a soft civilization. For a number of years this country en-

joyed almost limitless prosperity. Money came easily and money was spent with a lavish hand. Luxury and an over-abundance of worldly goods inevitably creates soft living and idleness.

Our college athletics were not the product of luxury. During the World War the United States Government in the training camps taught four million men how to play games, and immediately following the War we began to build football stadia and basketball field houses. This was in the period that antedated the rise of the Bull Market. College football and college basketball call for personal sacrifice, courage, endurance and to a certain extent personal punishment, which are the antitheses of slothful and easy living.

The American people are today working, enduring and sacrificing as they did during the War. While this may be unpleasant and while a great many have gone under in the struggle for existence, yet we will come out of this crisis toughened in nerve and heart and sinew and we will again appreciate the manly virtues that college football and college basketball exemplify.

Certain cynical writers are suggesting that prior to the crash we had carried competitive athletics to a stage of insanity. They call attention to the million dollar prize fights, to the luxurious and costly golf clubs and golf courses and to the erection of the college athletic plants. These men are prophesying that from this time on we will have a sane and sensible attitude toward sports, that they will no longer be overemphasized but instead will be deflated.

Regarding this prophecy may I suggest that, looking at the picture as a whole, college athletics never were overemphasized. It is true that some towns and cities built larger basketball field houses than were needed and that a few of the colleges were profligate and extravagant in the expenditure of football receipts. Generalizing from insufficient data is a common fault of the American people. It is a mistake to judge one thousand institutions above high school rank by half a dozen of our leading universities.

I would like to predict that the colleges, having built adequate playing fields, field houses and stadia, will find a use for them. For the most part, college athletic plants have been financed from gate receipts, and the cost of erecting these plants has quite largely already been met.

There are two questions that have to do with the underlying philosophy of college athletics. While I do not

expect that there will ever be universal agreement regarding these controversial questions, there are some reasons to believe that, more and more, people are coming to accept our point of view concerning them.

The first question is this, namely, "Should college athletics be considered as having a legitimate place in the field of education?" A college president was recently reported in the papers as having suggested that in his judgment college athletics were not a part of education. Of course, the answer to this question depends very largely upon our understanding of the meaning of college athletics and our understanding of the meaning of education. Some 500 college and university presidents last summer were asked whether in their opinion intercollegiate athletics had a legitimate place in the university, and 96 per cent of them replied in the affirmative. The majority of these same university presidents, however, believe that athletics should be considered as an extra curricular activity and do not believe that they are educational in content.

While there are a great many different ideas regarding the function of the college, which in the last analysis means the function of education, there are today two well defined schools of thought concerning this question. First, there are those who agree with Dr. Pritchett that the college should be considered solely as an intellectual agency. Mr. Flexner, who agrees in the main with Dr. Pritchett's conception of education, maintains that it is not the business of an educational institution to teach business and commerce, journalism, home economics, music, art, religion or athletics. There are many who apparently believe that education is an end unto itself, that an educational institution is conducted in the interests of education and not in the interests of the students. They also maintain that only a few with superior intellectual attainments should be permitted to pursue a college education. This means that they believe that a college should devote its entire attention to the task of training leaders.

On the other hand, there are those who think of the college as a socializing agency. They hold that, in addition to giving instruction in a limited number of classical and scientific courses which have been traditionally accepted as requisites of an education, a college may also devote some attention to instruction by an educational process designed to prepare students upon graduation for citizenship in this democracy that we call America. Those who uphold this theory of edu-

cation believe that in a democracy it is necessary to train followers as well as leaders.

The National Education Association and the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges have adopted educational objectives which coincide with the social philosophy of education. Among the educational objectives listed by the N. E. A. are health, citizenship, worthy use of leisure time, worthy home membership, ethical character and vocation. According to the traditional concept of education, it is not the business of the college to develop character, to conserve student health, to train for vocations or to consider what is or what is not a proper use of leisure time.

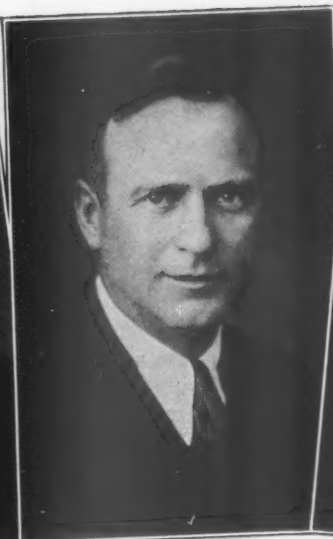
If those who accept the social philosophy of education are right in their thinking, then we may insist that athletics properly conducted have a very definite place in the field of education.

Of course, there are some who will call attention to the fact that, even under the greatest athletic teacher who has for four years given the most careful consideration to the ethical character and health of those whom he instructs, it is impossible to prove that any individual student has acquired desirable character traits or attained any of the other educational objectives as listed by the N. E. A. By the same token it may be suggested that neither can it be demonstrated that if a boy studies Latin or geometry or history he is thereby a better citizen, has improved his health or his ethical character. At the same time, we believe that it is worth while that our children should go to high school and college, and at least those who have competed in athletics quite generally agree that it is worth while for a boy to compete in athletics under the direction of a capable and worthy coach.

The other question which affects our thinking regarding the place and values of intercollegiate athletics is one that will always disturb the minds of men who believe in the sovereign rights of a people rather than in the sovereign rights of an aristocracy. In our country we believe that our institutions will, in the last analysis, reflect the intelligence and character of the people who create these institutions. If the average intelligence and character of the people is of a high order, then the people will enjoy good government, financial prosperity, happy homes and educational and religious facilities. The question, then, is whether to raise the average by a leveling up or by a leveling down process? President Hoover has called



A. L. Powell
Chairman, Membership Committee



A. A. Schabinger
Retiring President and Director



George Keogan
Chairman, Officials Committee



L. P. Andreas
Board of Directors



Harold G. Olsen
New President



Dr. F. C. Allen
Board of Directors
Chairman of Olympic Committee



George R. Edwards
Chairman, Ethics Committee



J. Craig Ruby
Chairman, Rules Committee



Howard Ortner
New Second Vice-President



Dr. H. C. Carlson
Board of Directors



Howard Beresford
New Secretary-Treasurer

attention to the fact that some would hold the speed of the fastest to the speed of the slowest.

What has this to do with intercollegiate athletics? Those who believe in the leveling down process are the same who decry overemphasis in athletics, who would abolish championships and who would curtail intercollegiate athletics as a means of developing intramural athletics.

The problem in a democracy is always that of conserving the interests of the average citizens without handicapping those of superior attainments. Our college physical education departments have very wisely handled this problem. They have provided classes in corrective gymnastics for the subnormal students, intramural athletics for those of average athletic ability and intercollegiate athletics for the superior. The colleges have not found it necessary to handicap the superior athletes as a means of providing for the needs of the physical defectives.

I read in this morning's paper that somebody yesterday, in a meeting somewhere, suggested that the idea of championships in schools and colleges regarding athletics was all wrong. It is dangerous to argue by analogy, I grant, yet it seems to me, men, that this whole social philosophy affects the thinking of a great many people regarding athletics.

In Russia, right after the war, those in power killed the successful doctors, lawyers, engineers and business men to give the man of inferior attainments a chance; and then, under Stalin, they hired the best brains in engineering and business from America to help them rehabilitate that country. The man who decries championships, it seems to me, has a slant in his thinking that is akin to the thinking of the Russians in those days when they wanted to kill the champions in order to give the others a chance; and, whether or not we like it, that is one of the greatest problems that we always have to meet when these arguments come up concerning varsity teams, championships, successful coaches and all of that.

I hold that in a country such as America it is necessary that we have certain rules. I also hold that a man, if he plays the game according to those rules and can make \$1,000,000 or \$100,000,000, should not be handicapped, with the idea that if he were handicapped the man who has nothing would improve his status. There is something of this philosophy in Congress today on the part of those who would soak the rich, not with the idea of helping the country, but with the idea of punishing those who have

been successful. And so, in our schools and colleges, we are continually running up against that same philosophy: that if we could somehow or other make it impossible for our people to enjoy basketball, if we could somehow or other curb the successful coaches and could discourage the men in their championship spirit, we would level the whole thing down, and our athletic system would be infinitely better than it is.

I believe that these are two points about which we, as athletic men, have to think of, and we will have to do a certain amount of propaganda work in trying to educate our people. If, as I said a moment ago, the university and college presidents insist that athletics are not a part of education but are to be considered as extra-curricular activities, who is going to present the other side of the picture if the men in this work do not do it? I believe that we are gaining ground; I believe that there is a lot that we ought to do along presenting our side of these thoughts.

There is one other thing; I think that I have mentioned this before. It seems to me that, as every profession attempts to maintain its own code and uphold its own standards, the time is very nearly here when our football coaches and basketball coaches will, more and more, assume the responsibility for adopting their own standards and then trying to maintain them. What I mean is this: The medical profession sees to it that the members of that profession live up to a certain standard that they have adopted. In Chicago the other day there were four or five doctors dropped from the medical association because of something they had done which, in the judgment of their fellow doctors, was unethical. The bar does the same thing. We have not, as athletic men, for the most part, assumed that responsibility as yet; and, because we have not, there is a number of other organizations coming into being that are trying to do this thing for us. The North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, the Carnegie Foundation and some of these other organizations are getting into that side of our work. Gentlemen, I hold that that is our responsibility; and if we do not do this work ourselves it is inevitable, I take it, that some of these other organizations are going to do it for us.

I am not entirely in sympathy with some of the things that some of these people do. Some of us were talking a moment ago and I was told that at the last meeting of the North Central Association the question was discussed whether or not the Association

should pass a rule prohibiting a coach from speaking in a high school, even though he had been invited by the high school to speak there. I resent that kind of action, because it implies the thought that a coach is an undesirable citizen and that he cannot be allowed to accept an invitation to do this, that or the other thing.

If the North Central Association wishes, by educational methods, to suggest that recruiting and subsidizing of athletes is not proper, that is one thing; but, to try to insist that the coach is below caste socially or educationally, that is another thing. We may expect those things, though, gentlemen, if these outside organizations do the thing that we ourselves ought to do.

I think it is a fine thing that, as athletic men, we come together and try to improve the game from a selfish standpoint, which is all right. We should have a selfish interest in wanting to see this thing prosper; but if we are interested only in improving the rules and acquiring a better technique in coaching and those things, desirable as they are, we, it seems to me, are missing an opportunity.

I recall talking with one of my friends a few years ago about this, and he said, "That is not my job. I am just employed to coach, and I have no responsibility whatsoever in this other field." Well, I do not agree with him. I believe that we have that responsibility. This is your game primarily, and basketball is a game for which the basketball coaches are primarily responsible; and I should like to see in the years, as they come along, our various coaches' associations devote more time and thought to that side of the problem.

The matter of officiating was spoken of by your President. I thought that I might say this from my experience in the Intercollegiate Conference; that it is very seldom, it seems to me, that there is an unfair criticism on the part of any of the basketball coaches regarding the work of the officials. I get the reports, and I have a chance to know. The coaches are asked to criticize, and they do criticize; but it is not with the idea of alibiing, but rather it is always with this idea in mind: How can we get a better staff of officials, and how can we get better officiating?

Neither am I unduly alarmed when a coach, in the heat of battle, may express himself forcefully regarding some point that may have come up. Athletic men are not thin-skinned. They can take criticism, when spoken right out, without rancor. I think that some people do not understand

that, and we are inclined to pay too much attention to this thing. I coached for twenty years, and I think that I know something about the attitude of the coach in the game. It does not necessarily mean that you are alibiing if you call attention to the fact that this man or that man made a mistake when the thought is only this: How can we lessen the number of mistakes in the future?

If I may be pardoned again for speaking of a local matter, I notice that, year after year, our coaches endorse most highly about the same men. A man who has demonstrated the fact that he is a good coach is pretty apt to pass muster for years. Some of our football coaches have been working for twenty-five years, and in that time every one of them has made a lot of mistakes; but I think that this is the way to look at it: first, we may expect the coaches, at times, to make mistakes along the lines that Dr. Kennedy mentioned; and, second, we may expect the officials to make mistakes, too. We are not perfect. We do not expect perfection on the part of the coaches and the athletic men, and we do not expect perfection on the part of the officials.

I think that basketball is in good shape; I think that it has shown improvement since this Association was organized; and the very fact that you men come together and discuss these things in common and then go back and try to put into effect certain of the things that you have decided are for the good of the game is responsible for the improvement in the game.

I thank you for your very courteous attention. (Applause.)

President Schabinger: Major Griffith, we are always happy to have you with us. We appreciate the things that you say to us; they are always constructive and helpful.

According to our program we are supposed to have a roll call. Since we have the membership listed at the door, I wonder if we cannot dispense with that.

... Upon motion duly made and seconded it was voted to dispense with the roll call...

President Schabinger: The next is the reading of the minutes and the report of the Secretary-Treasurer. Since the minutes of the last meeting were in the *ATHLETIC JOURNAL* and we all have a copy, it seems to me that that is unnecessary, and we would like to dispose of that in the same way.

... Upon motion duly made and seconded it was voted to dispense with the reading of the minutes...

President Schabinger: We will

ask Mr. Lonborg to give us the report of the Secretary at this time.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Arthur C. Lonborg, Northwestern University

I WILL first give you our financial statement. I received from Mr. Ortner, the Treasurer last year, \$310.08, and from dues during the year \$165.00, making a total of \$475.08. After paying the bills for printing, stamps and telephone calls, we have a balance of \$320.48.

Our organization is getting into a little better shape financially. We are getting so that we can do a little more each year, but I want to read this to you. We have a total membership of 235 on our books. We had 22 new members come in this year, and dues were paid by 101. That, I think, is a pretty sad state of affairs when we



Roy Mundorff
Coach, Georgia Tech



A. F. Rupp
Coach of Basketball, University of Kentucky,
Lexington, Ky.

have something like 235 members and only 101 have paid their dues.

I also want to say that this year I billed three times during the year every coach who was behind, and I really tried to collect from everyone who was behind. I think that all of us here are in good standing, and we should try to see if we cannot bring somebody else along and have him pay his dues. We really need the money so that we can go ahead a little faster.

I turned this report over to the Directors; it has been audited and approved.

President Schabinger: Do you accept the report of the Treasurer?

... Upon motion duly made and seconded it was voted to accept the report of the Treasurer...

President Schabinger: We will now have the reports of the various committees. I shall call on Mr. Powell, Chairman of the Membership Committee.

... Mr. A. L. Powell read the prepared report of the Membership Committee...

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

A. L. Powell, University of Buffalo

MR. PRESIDENT, Gentlemen: Our Secretary informs me that the revised lists show a total membership of 235, 22 of whom are new members. There have also been several requests for membership from coaches in Canada.

Your Chairman during the season corresponded with the various District Committeemen, sending them blanks, revised lists of members, etc., in an endeavor to sell the Association to the coaches.

I do not know what the experience of the Committeemen has been, but I personally found it difficult to persuade coaches in my section to join for the reason that their schools could not afford to send them to our conventions and that if they did join and pay their \$5.00 they were not getting anything in return for it.

The fact that there are a great many of the men who have not paid their dues leads me to believe that there are a great many in that frame of mind and that it is going to be hard to hold even those members which we now have, let alone increase our membership.

There is no question but that those of us who attend these meetings profit immensely. How can we make it worth while for those who can't afford to attend?

President Schabinger: I might say that reports of all the committee meetings have been sent to the membership of the Association; the *ATHLETIC JOURNAL* is sent to them each

year. Somebody has suggested that we should, from time to time, get out something in pamphlet form from the members of this organization; but what the Secretary says is true—we have to have the money to be able to do it.

The Press Committee, Mr. Kelleher, Chairman, Basketball Coach of Fordham University.

REPORT OF PRESS COMMITTEE

E. A. Kelleher, Fordham University

THERE is nothing much of importance except that I think the members of the committee should take their job a little more seriously. When we ask a member to give some information with regard to basketball, he should make an effort to reply and give the Chairman a chance to gather some material that is to be sent out. Some of us get on the Press Committee, and, as far as doing any work on it, we do not believe in it. We have to get more publicity for the game if we are going to put it over, and it is up to us fellows. If the Chairman of the Press Committee is located on the Atlantic seaboard and one of the members is on the Pacific seaboard, if the man on the Pacific seaboard would send in some information with regard to basketball on the Pacific Coast, the Chairman could bring it to the attention of the other sections of the country.

In order to get publicity we have to have some news, and unless we get the news we cannot put it out.

Another recommendation that we make is that we establish some kind of Stabilization Committee in order to overcome any misinformation sent out against the game. One of the professors at Cornell gave quite a talk about college athletics, and he specifically said that he would not recommend basketball because of the ill effects on the physique of the boy. This, of course, we know is untrue, but we have no statistics to send out to controvert that man's statements. If we could establish some sort of Stabilization Committee, the same as the football coaches have, we might do something in that line. I make that just as a recommendation.

President Schabinger: Thank you, Mr. Kelleher.

The Olympic Committee, Dr. Allen, of the University of Kansas.

... Dr. F. C. Allen read the prepared report of the Olympic Committee. ...

REPORT OF THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

Dr. Forrest C. Allen, University of Kansas

MR. CHAIRMAN and Fellow Members of the Coaches' Profession:

I desire to make a brief report of

the Olympic Committee. You will doubtless recall the last report made to your body last spring in New York, in which we were very successful in getting a satisfactory approval from our group in the United States. Further, the International Federation approved the request. Please understand, basketball was not to be included in the regular Olympic program. The International Federation is not accepting any new games or contests in their program. It claims the Olympic program is already too congested.

What we strove for was to have basketball included as a demonstration game for the edification and enjoyment of our visiting Olympic guests. Each host country sponsoring the Olympics is permitted to stage a game of its own choosing, such as tennis, polo, basketball or football.

As we reported to you previously, we got back to this country with a clean bill of health. The Olympics, as you know, are to be staged in the most outlying state in the Union and in that state our hopes died aborning. True to the golden coast tradition and environment, the native sons chose football, the greatest contact and combat game in America.

By some peculiar arrangement, this game is not to be sponsored by the American Olympic Committee, but is in private hands. The income from this contest between four of America's foremost coaches and two teams of pick-up stars for this occasion is also a new Olympic income.

I am sorry that our basketball coaches on the West Coast, who were in a good position to help us, were powerless even to the point of being unable to answer our letters. Further, I believe the effort has been worth while. We received letters from the following countries in regard to possible Olympic participation: Japan, China, Mexico, France and the Philippine Islands.

You will recall that, during the Paris games, France, Italy and the United States competed, Uncle Sam's soldiers winning the tournament.

Last summer in a conference with Elmer Berry, Director of the International Young Men's Association, School of Geneva, Switzerland, Berry expressed an opinion that the thing that was done was worth while and that something further be done in line with Olympic outlook and international rule making and coaching affiliation concerning basketball.

Our foreign countries would welcome a closer connection in rules and play. Eighteen foreign countries have now made basketball the national game.

President Schabinger: Thank you, Dr. Allen. If anyone has any comments to make on these committee reports we would be glad to have them. Mr. Kelleher's suggestions about publicity have brought another suggestion from Major Griffith.

Major Griffith: I was just thinking that the point brought up here is a good one. We have to keep meeting these arguments, such as the one from the professor at Cornell. A lot of studies have been made showing that basketball does not have a deleterious effect upon the health of the players. Dr. Naismith has done a lot along that line.

I suggested to "Dutch" Lonborg that if he wanted to appoint a committee or ask different men to write articles, I would be glad to publish them and distribute them to 12,000 coaches and also to anybody else with whom they might do some good, not as a defense, if you please, but as educational propaganda for basketball. I make that as a suggestion. If there is any merit in it, I shall be glad to do anything that I can to put it over.

President Schabinger: Thank you, Major Griffith. We will pass that on to the incoming officers and ask that they act upon it.

We will ask Mr. Edwards, of the University of Missouri, to give us his report on the Coaching Ethics Committee.

... Mr. George R. Edwards read the prepared report of the Coaching Ethics Committee. ...

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COACHING ETHICS

George R. Edwards, University of Missouri

ALARGE variety of reasons has drawn this group together, but our main purpose in attending this convention is to broaden our knowledge of the great game of basketball. Mostly we are interested in phases of individual and team technique, and differences in methods, in officiating and in rules interpretations which abound in various sections of the country.

It does seem, however, that for a few minutes we should consider a feature of our profession which we have a tendency too often to take for granted, but which is just as important to the game as is playing technique. This feature concerns the standards of conduct which we, as coaches of basketball, should set up for our own guidance. In short, the surroundings of the sport should be contemplated, and proper attitudes towards these should be outlined. Then, as far as we individually are capable of doing so, these standards should be

adopted so thoroughly that they will become a part of us.

Just how much importance a high ethical standard should have in basketball depends on how much thought we have given the subject, and upon our concepts of what constitutes proper conduct. Certain it is that we now expect and demand higher ideals of character among our coaches than was acceptable not many years ago. Those of us who have made attempts to train future coaches realize deeply that one of the most important phases of a basketball teacher's preparation deals with proper actions both on and off the court.

That this topic should have a place in our discussions here must have been in the minds of the founders of this Association when they included a Coaching Ethics Committee in their organization. For ethics, simply stated, is nothing more than a systematic study of the ultimate problems of human conduct. As applied to basketball such a systematic study should enable us to evolve some principles of what is morally right or wrong and to establish high standards of proper action in our contacts with the players we teach, the officials who conduct our games, the coaches of teams we meet, our co-workers in the field of education and the spectators who watch our contests.

This committee does not pose as an authority on ethical conduct, but hopes that consideration of these contacts will lead each of us to think a little more clearly on what our attitudes regarding them should be.

Of these contacts our relationship with the players is of the most fundamental importance. We have been selected as leaders of plastic groups of youngsters who will carry through their lives the ideals we impress upon them. In a cool and designing manner we often make fine impressions upon many persons by the display of ideals that we actually do not possess, but no coach ever lived who fooled his players as to his real character. In the preparation for, and under the stress of, the stiff competition which we all face, we unsuspectingly uncover all of our faults, as well as expose our virtues to the boys who are under us. It doesn't take the wiser ones among them many weeks to rate us more accurately as men than we can judge them as players. For, while we are studying the actions and skills of a dozen or more individuals, each of them is concerned with finding out the sort of stuff of which we are made.

His ambitions to be successful in the sport will lead a player to emulate all of his coach's characteristics—

the bad along with the good. If occasionally we practice a little deceit, explode under emotional strain, alibi defeats, exult in victories, berate officials, criticize other school authorities, cheat in any manner or use profanity, we can expect to see these weaknesses demonstrated by our boys in their play, and carried into their other activities. A coach who devises finger signals or other means to give instructions from the side line in violation of the rules, or who shows his players methods of fouling which may escape detection by some officials, certainly is sowing seeds of disrespect for law in the minds of his pupils. It is a fact well-known to each of us that the character of a coach easily can be read by the reactions of his players during and following a hard contest.

Confidence, courtesy and co-operation should mark our attitude towards the officials in our games. Since every coach has a voice in the selection of these men, he should support them before, during and after the game. When one honestly feels that any official's work has been inefficient or unfair he should be more guarded than usual in his remarks. The game is over, and all abuse we can heap upon such an official will not help matters, but, in fact, only serves to make us look rather shabby in the eyes of all interested in the welfare of sports. How much better for us to turn our attention to future games, and to use our powers of selection to prevent similar situations!

The difficulty of officiating in this sport is too well known among us to discuss here. On the whole, we can obtain better results by being more patient and tolerant of the work of the officials. From the bench we count many mistakes that they make; we show a pronounced tendency to enlarge upon these errors in defeat, and to forget them in victory. It is probable that a good player will make ten mistakes to one made by the referee, yet we never are ten times as hard on the player.

We do not, or should not, discuss an individual player's mistakes with outsiders, or run to the public press with criticism of his execution or strategy; but we go to him under conditions in which both of us have full control of our reasoning faculties and arrange for the proper correction of his faults. After this, if he does not show satisfactory improvement, we hunt for another to take his place. Briefly, we attempt to improve his standard of play in a constructive, rather than in a destructive, manner. Why wouldn't similar tactics on the part of coaches result in an elevation of the standards of officiating?

Basketball will attain its deserved high position in the estimation of both the public and leaders in the field of education when men responsible for its administration combine in their efforts to bring out the best and to eliminate the objectionable. Constant bickering among coaches certainly brings discredit upon our work. Differences of opinion as to the best ways to develop and to play the game always will exist, but we must strive more intensely to be honest in these differences and to become more tolerant of the opinions of other coaches. It is extremely easy to conclude that the other fellow proposes a change for selfish reasons. Such a conclusion causes us to fall into the fatal error of bringing personalities into the discussion. Satisfactory solutions of our problems never can be obtained if we are suspicious of the others, or selfish in our demands, or divert attention by including personal, petty grievances.

One coach will spend days adapting the peculiar skills of his boys to a scheme of play best fitted for them. Another coach sees the team in action during one game and feels qualified to express decided opinions as to its shortcomings. Here is an example of one expert destroying by a few unguarded remarks much of the careful work of another. Common sense tells us that such criticism is unfair and wrong, but we find it occurring many times each season. As the layman becomes puzzled when doctors disagree, how can we expect the followers of this sport to retain any admiration for us if we constantly are at each others' throats?

We must remember that our athletics are only one part of the work of a large organization. Because our part attracts considerable attention, and since our methods are put to such severe and public tests, we often are led to demand more than our share in the operation of the organization. We become impatient of restrictions upon us, although these may be designed for the common good. We sometimes carry these grievances, fancied or real, to places where both education and athletics are bound to suffer. Sane co-operation should be our ideal in contacts with our co-workers in education.

That we should demand our rights goes without saying, but in making such demands we should be sure of the limitations of our places, and exercise consideration for the rights of all persons and departments involved. Questions of eligibility and school discipline should be solved by authorities other than the coach. These decisions should be accepted in the

same spirit as are the rulings of the game officials. We cannot expect our profession to assume the place we hope for it in the educational scheme unless we practice and promote the same type of teamwork with our school associates that we try to instill in our players.

Under our present scheme of athletics we are forced to make a strong bid for public favor. This requires a consideration for the attitude we should assume towards the spectators at our games and other followers of our team. Being rabidly partisan and prone to see only the perfection of their favorites, these rooters usually are more concerned with winning than with any method used to bring these victories. Often they make demands upon the coach and submit voluntary advice which sorely taxes his patience.

Here, then, is a factor which cannot be ignored, and which, because of the inconsistencies of human nature, always will test our powers of control. Various types of educational campaigns among students and followers during the last two decades have done much to raise the level of sportsmanship, and we must not relax in these drives. Situations arise each season when the coach is faced with the choice of opposing the opinions of a large portion of his team's supporters, or of bending to their will. In selecting the best course, the first consideration should be the welfare of the sport; the second should weigh the effects upon the players; the third should include the institution; and only after these should the coach think of himself.

Whether we like it or not, the team's followers have a voice in the selection of opponents, time of games, choice of officials, prices at the gate, and seating conditions. While still protecting the sport, the players, the institution and himself, it is a wise coach who defers to public opinion in these matters which are vital to the crowd. Selection of players, team arrangements and game strategy are among the factors that require independent thought by the coach, and one who divides these responsibilities with outsiders invites certain disaster.

Without going into further details which are familiar to all of us, it might be well here to summarize this report in an attempt to draw up a set of standards which undoubtedly will be both incomplete and inadequate. If, however, such a code will start us to thinking along the lines of ethical conduct, and will be an incentive for future committees to draft a more complete set, then the purpose of this

report will have been more than fulfilled.

BASKETBALL COACH'S CREED

I believe that basketball has an important place in the general educational scheme, and pledge myself to co-operate with others in the field of education to so administer it that its value never will be questioned.

I believe that other coaches of this sport are as earnest in its protection as I am, and I will do all in my power to further their endeavors.

I believe that my own actions should be so regulated at all times that I will be a credit to the profession.

I believe that the members of the National Basketball Rules Committee are capably expressing the rules of the game, and I will abide by these rules in both spirit and letter.

I believe in the exercise of all the patience, tolerance and diplomacy at my command in my relations with all players, co-workers, game officials and spectators.

I believe that the proper administration of this sport offers an effective laboratory method to develop in its adherents high ideals of sportsmanship; qualities of co-operation, courage, unselfishness and self-control; desires for clean, healthful living; and respect for wise discipline and authority.

I believe that these admirable characteristics, properly instilled by me through teaching and demonstration, will have a long carry-over, and will aid each one connected with the sport to become a better citizen.

I believe in, and will support, all reasonable moves to improve athletic conditions, to provide more adequate equipment and to promote the welfare of an increased number of participants.

President Schabinger: Thank you, Mr. Edwards.

We will ask Mr. Keogan, of the University of Notre Dame, to give his report of the Officials Committee.

... Mr. George Keogan read the prepared report of the Officials Committee. ...

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICIALS

George Keogan, University of Notre Dame

IN making this report on officials and their work for the past year, the committee deemed it necessary to ask the aid of both the coaches and officials. This, therefore, is a summarized statement, made possible by the kindly aid of a coach and an official selected from each section of the country.

In every possible way, we have tried to be very fair to the men who are

called upon to officiate our games. We consider these men of high integrity, capable, and men who are trying to do the best work possible. It is the aim, therefore, to give a clear viewpoint of both the officials and the coaches.

The following questions were asked and answered in a query sent to the coaches:

1. What in your mind is the greatest trouble with the officiating?

Majority Answer: The officiating is not uniform.

2. What in your mind is the cause of lack of uniformity in officiating and what remedies would you suggest?

Majority Answer: Individual interpretation of the rules by various groups, conferences or sections.

The remedy would be a suggestion that the Joint Rules Committee make a general and clear interpretation of the rules, and that all teams or groups play according to such interpretations. This, it is generally believed, would bring about more uniform playing and uniform officiating in games in all sections.

4. Do you, as a coach, know of any causes that would influence officials in any way?

Majority Answer: Attitude of crowds; unsportsmanlike attitude of coaches in their criticisms of officials; attitude of faculty men, not directly connected with athletics, who at times criticize; the writing of letters by coaches to an official either before he has worked a game or after he has worked a game; threatening of officials by refusing to use them in future games.

5. Have you come in contact with officials whom you term incompetent?

Majority Answer: In many instances, yes.

6. In what way do you determine an official's competency?

Majority Answer: Good judgment; personal attitude while officiating; knowledge of rules.

7. In your experience, what do you find are the greatest faults displayed by officials?

Majority Answer: Poor judgment; poor personality; overbearing attitude; seeming lack of interest in the work; leaning toward home team; tiredness.

8. What do you think of the use of three officials in a game?

Majority Answer: We have too much whistle blowing now. To add another official means to add another whistle to the game. Most games are over-officiated now. The need of more balanced officiating is very apparent when two men are working.

One coach, in answering the query,

wrote a very fiery letter, denouncing the officials and the officiating in his section of the country. He said, "It is too bad down here that you can win only your home games. Games played away from home are acknowledged as lost. So the only way a coach can win more than he loses down here is to schedule more home games."

The query to officials asked one question.

During your experience as an official, will you kindly give in detail factors that have interfered with your doing good work?

Majority Answer: The terrible attitude of some crowds; unsportsmanlike attitude of some teams and players; stinging criticism from some coaches, mostly unjustified; open and stinging criticism between the halves by some coaches; lack of co-operation from the official one is working with, the result being one man having to carry the whole officiating burden; misunderstandings regarding interpretation of the rules, that is, between official and coach. (Applause.)

President Schabinger: Thank you, Mr. Keogan. It is a very fine report, indeed. I should like to ask you this question: In your opinion, is the officiating more uniform than it was four, five or six years ago?

Mr. George Keogan: I think that the officiating gets a little better each year. The officiating this year was, what I would call, good. We had some bad games that were a little close and some that were possibly a little loose, but, as a general rule, I thought that the officiating this year was good.

President Schabinger: Are there any other questions that anybody would like to ask concerning the officials? Are there any officials who would like to say a word? If not, I will ask Dr. Allen to make his report on the Research Committee.

... Dr. F. C. Allen read the prepared report of the Research Committee. ...

REPORT OF THE RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Dr. F. C. Allen, University of Kansas

MR. CHAIRMAN and Fellow Members of the Coaches' Profession:

Throughout the forty happy years of basketball existence, the rules have changed but little since Jim Naismith, a student in the Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield, sketched out a fifteen minute assignment which proved sufficient for the eighteen husky student combatants in the college and today is providing recreation for eighteen million participants in eighteen countries of the globe.

The problems of the game have at times vexed our patience. Cries, loud and prolonged, have arisen from our friends and adherents who have claimed certain features or impediments were killing the game or basketball interest.

The center jump, tip-off play, the one-bounce dribble rule, the height of the basket, the stall, the block, the question of too much whistle blowing, the way to decrease the number of fouls, the question of reducing free throws—all of these things have arisen to cause earnest and heated discussion among friends and our followers. While these moot points still are unsettled, a new way is arising to fathom these undecided problems. Research has proved her right in science and basketball. Dr. Naismith, the father of the game, a student and scholar by nature, has long done exceptional research work in many athletic fields besides basketball. Floyd Rowe, H. V. Porter, John Bunn and others among us have contributed to basketball research. Due to the carefully worked out problems, no longer do we found our arguments on personal opinion rather than on proved facts.

Our great need today is to extirpate the barnacles of the game rather than hit at the thing which will lessen spectator interest. Coach Bunn of Stanford University has some very interesting research data which I trust you will have time to hear. I have some ideas that have not responded to research but are based upon personal opinion. I refrain from making any attack upon the apparent motive of the hyper-slow break, super-stall style of game, but in good temper take issue with the position that near-actionless games, with little scoring on either side, can produce sufficient interest conducive to spectator enjoyment as compared to the definite, steady and skillful attack of the offense. This deliberate yet aggressive offense, coupled with clever ball handling, bent upon consistent scoring through ball manipulation rather than by body checking and blocking, is more appealing.

The football rules body has long pointed out that holding of a defensive end or lineman was neither sportsmanlike nor clever. This illegal play prevents an equal opportunity by both sides.

The body checking and blocking in basketball is a parallel. Blocking is clearly against the rules. The blocking cleverness is in covering up the play to disguise it as legal. The crime is in getting caught.

President Schabinger: Thank you very much, Dr. Allen.

This Research Committee was started last year, and I think that Dr. Allen has done some fine work on it. We appreciate it very much. We might say that a year ago Dr. Allen made an attempt to have basketball included in the Olympic Games and did a great deal of work on it—more than many of us realize—and I express our appreciation to you, Dr. Allen, for your work.

This concludes the committee reports for this morning. There are a few general announcements to be made before we adjourn for luncheon. I will ask our Secretary to make those announcements.

Secretary Lonborg: At the Board of Directors' Meeting yesterday afternoon the following motion was made by Mr. Mundorff: "Anyone interested in basketball may, by paying the dues, become an allied member of this organization." It was seconded and carried.

That meant a change in the Constitution; so this change was suggested: "Article IV, Section 4, applying to allied membership to read as follows: after 'individual,' 'even though he may be located outside of the United States.'"

The reason for that is that during the year I had inquiries from coaches in Canada desiring to join our organization; and I see no reason, if they have interest enough up there to become members of this organization, that they should not be permitted to join.

Second, at the end of the paragraph we will add: "Any other individual who, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, is interested in the promotion of basketball may be admitted to this classification."

President Schabinger: What is your pleasure regarding these recommendations?

Mr. Kelleher: I move the adoption of these changes.

... The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried. ...

... The meeting adjourned at 12:30 o'clock. ...

Friday Afternoon Session

April 1, 1932

THE meeting convened at 2:30 o'clock, Mr. Schabinger, President, presiding.

President Schabinger: Gentlemen, we are just a little late getting started. Most of us have been visiting, and I guess that that is a good thing. As you know from the program you have received, we are to be addressed by Mr. E. C. Quigley,

National League umpire and football and basketball referee. Without further introduction I will present Mr. E. C. Quigley. (Applause)

ADDRESS
E. C. Quigley

MR. SCHABINGER and Gentlemen: They say that a good address must be preceded by a good story. I believe that I have the best Irishman's story that I have heard, and I will work it out on you.

During the late illness of the present King of England it was decided that the only thing that would save his life was a blood transfusion. The medical experts attached to the King decided that they would go to the entire empire and find the best man possible for this blood transfusion. They looked and they looked, and they finally found an Irishman. At the first transfusion the King opened his eyes and looked as if he were feeling better. At the second he raised up on his cot, and at the third he said, "To hell with the King!" (Laughter)

Many of you have heard of the reports from the various districts concerning the questionnaire that has been sent out by the Rules Committee. I was very happy to get a copy of this questionnaire and also happier to be able to bring to you just what the consensus was in our area concerning these different questions.

"1. (a) Do you think held ball in the case of a closely guarded player withholding the ball from play should be applied only in the back court?" Forty-four coaches and officials voted in our area, and there were twenty-five for it and nineteen against such legislation.

"(b) Would you favor calling held ball when a player holds the ball for five seconds in the back court even though he is not closely guarded?" On that particular question there were thirty against it and fourteen for it.

"2. Do you favor restricting the dribble to one bounce in the back court?" There were forty-one votes against and four for it.

"3. Do you think that the rules should state definitely that fouls for blocking shall not be called unless personal contact occurs?"

Always in a questionnaire you finally come down to the meat that brings about the discussion; and, as an official of basketball, as a former player and a coach, and even a player on the squad that was coached by Dr. Naismith, the inventor of basketball, I have always felt that that particular rule should be defined specifically. As we go into the code the rule simply

says, "It is a foul;" and then it sets out, "A player shall not block an opponent."

"Would your answer to the foregoing be 'Yes' if the provision is added that face guarding (with or without contact) which impedes the progress of an opponent shall be considered illegal?" There were nineteen for that legislation and twenty-seven against adding the provision that "face guarding which impedes the progress of an opponent shall be considered illegal."

"4. Would any of the following be a desirable way to reduce the number of free throws? (It is understood in each case that personal fouls would be charged as at present, and the ball awarded to the offended team out of bounds.) Please answer 'Yes' or 'No' to each.

"(a) Make all free throws at the end of each half and use the principle of cancellation. That is, if the teams are awarded the same number of free throws during the half, none would be tried at the end of the half; if team A is awarded six free throws and team B four, team A gets two throws and team B none. Any player could make the free throws." That was rejected in the ratio of eight to one.

"(b) Award no free throw when a personal foul is committed on a player who does not have the ball." There was the same ratio of rejection.

"5. Whenever a foul is called on the opponent of a player who immediately after the foul succeeds in making a field goal, the field goal shall be allowed if in the opinion of the official calling the foul an honest effort was being made to secure a field goal by the offended player himself and the defense had not been halted by the whistle. (The purpose here is to count well-earned goals which are now sometimes cancelled because the whistle blows an instant before the ball leaves the player's hands.)" There were thirty for such a rule and eleven against it.

I feel that you will be interested if I cite to you, in more of a round-robin way than anything else, excerpts from several broadcasts that I have made concerning athletics during the winter, and I shall confine most of these to basketball.

I was asked, particularly in basketball, "What percentage of fouls would you consider are intentionally made?" I believe that the per cent of fouls that a good team makes in a forty-minute contest is very few. I just do not recall having registered with me deliberate fouls, but now and then you see a player who will vicious-

ly go into a forward shooting for a basket. The intent there is not a mean foul or a disqualifying foul, but the eagerness to stop the boy or the basket. He may go into him a little low. Then I believe that I would determine as to the position of that player just what an intentional foul was. As I said before, I recall very few that would border on intentional fouling.

One very particular foul that registered with me—and I do not believe that I will very readily forget it—was this: A player in the Pasadena Majors Team, playing in a post A. A. U. National Tournament game at Wichita, attempted to do everything that he could legally to an oncoming forward. He went across the court without any attempt to block this play or to guard the player legally. He just took his position on the floor and turned his shoulder into him. To me that foul was intentional; and if I were to figure on the number of fouls that are intentional, that would be the only one.

After years of officiating, does one grow callous to the remarks from the spectators, or does he not? I would say that what is said to an official in his eagerness to have the game just as well worked as it is possible for him to work it—and I believe that the majority of officials work good games—should never be recorded by him. With regard to what is said by coaches to players, very seldom do we see coaching from the benches. Frequently teams that come into our area do it. The players do not hear that coach. I am sure that they do not, because frequently I will go by a bench and a coach will be making remarks that have no bearing upon what the particular style of play will be that that team will play. The easiest thing to do is simply to say, "That's all! That's all!" It is cleared up.

Then, too, concerning the spectators, it is only the poor element, the mucker element, who come to basketball contests and want to decide against every official's decision. All in all, there is very little of that. I can recall that my short-worded sermon to a crowd years ago—I have not had occasion to do it of late years—would have been something like this: "Even though you do not approve of my decisions, you are expected to agree with them." That crowd will respond to such a suggestion, and beyond that is the attitude of the coach or of the director toward the crowd.

Nowadays, there is a class of people coming to our games who are not used to the sportsmanship that is de-

veloped by the team playing. They should absorb some of that sportsmanship. These boys do. These coaches coach them that way, and the response in nearly every instance is always in favor of the team playing.

I was asked: "What mental attitude must one assume at the start of a game between two close rivals?" That attitude should be just this: A basketball game is just another contest. The closer the rivalry and the tougher the game, the easier I find it to officiate; and when it is all over, that is just one game. You will find players keyed up to a game that possibly means a conference championship, whether it is a major university or a minor college. The desire in that game is for the team to win; and the desire on the part of the official in that game should be just the same—another game, a hard game, a tough game, but just another ball game.

I was asked about the dribbler being responsible for a foul, and I can best answer that—and did—by just quoting the rule. If the dribbler is guarded from the front or stopped from the front, possibly in a straight line, the odium of the foul is on the dribbler. If he is guarded, or stopped, or whatever might happen to him, from the rear, the foul is on the guard. If he is going to the side and the dribbler comes in, it could be either way.

Then, what determines the foul? An official should be just as alert as it is possible for him to be when that dribbler goes off the line on which he is started and to the side, as you coaches know he may do. As that dribbler goes by you will frequently see just a little bit of the elbow, which is clever; it might be used going around the end in football. In that instance the foul is on the dribbler. When a guard, who for the moment has lost the sense of correct coaching that he has had, drops a shoulder into his opponent and stops him, the foul is on the guard—the kind of blocking we will see in football next fall, both feet on the floor and just body blocking, shoulder blocking.

I was asked about any suggested changes from the present. From my standpoint I would not care to see any changes from the present code. This game that you have today is quite a basketball game. There are a few rules in which the wording could be made better, in which the terminology should be changed. A definition of a rule and what it means should be made. For instance, in the rule on blocking, on page 29, it says, "A player shall not block an opponent." On page 14 it says, "Blocking is impeding the progress of an opponent

who has not the ball." If you turn to page 7 in the same code you will find that the last sentence in Section 6 of Rule 6 was incorporated in that rule at the suggestion of more than one coach; and it does not pertain to blocking, but it says, "By completed is meant when a player is injured."

When will that ball be declared dead? With the team in possession of the ball, when will you stop that play? That rule now tells you what it means by "completed." By completed is meant that the team in possession of the ball has thrown for the goal, has withheld the ball from play, or that the ball has become a held ball or out-of-bounds ball. Why cannot this same code set up what this blocking means? Why cannot this same code, in good, clean-cut, understandable English, tell us what it is when you get away from blocking to body checking and screening and different things which should come into this code?

I do not mean to stand before such a group of splendid gentlemen and tell them what they should do. I am just talking from the standpoint of an official. What is this thing that we call blocking? You all know. You can hear players out on the court: "Watch the block! Watch the block!" I think that in the whole season of 1931-32 I saw five clever blocks. But the code could straighten up these others—body checking, screening in front of a man and things such as that. If you will understand me in the way in which I mean this, this game is too good a game and it is in the hands of too fine a group of men, such as you are, to allow that particular thing to stay in this code and not have it properly defined. You cannot block an opponent. "Blocking is impeding the progress of a player who has not the ball." That is in the code.

Then if this wonderful thing called sportsmanship is to be taught to these splendid boys who play the game, I wonder if they do not think, "How can we do that if the code says that we cannot?" I may be stepping on somebody's toes there, but there has been a certain amount of publicity given to a thing called "the legal block," and, by George, I do not think that it is legal or ever will be. It cannot be legal; it is a violation of the code, and that block, understand, is impeding the progress of the player who has not the ball. Does it say contact? No.

For years we have ridden out of our area this facing a man, and you can ask any group of men from our territory how well it is being done. You may not agree with some of these

theories of mine, but that is all right. A ball is played in from out of bounds. You see two, three, or four men set for an out-of-bounds play, and, right in front of them, so that they can hardly take a good breath, are these men dogging them. Come down our way and see how it is done. I have received abuse several times, and I have had coaches talk to me about that several times but never against it.

Then we come into this particular phase in basketball about the types of basketball. I just want to touch on that, because to me the various types of basketball are just wonderful. I do not know that we ever will want the same type of basketball played here and there. Let us have different types of basketball, but let us have them conform to the rules. I would not care to see every team playing a fast breaking offensive game, yet it is a style of play that makes for basketball fans and added spectators in your field houses.

What is there against that kind of basketball, the slow offensive team play? And what is finer than to see this: A dribbler goes down the floor, the guard comes out at him, and he changes the direction of his dribble, goes to the side and, before the guard gets near him he pivots clearly, cleverly, and passes the ball back. While the ball is coming up again, there is a finessing, a floor bounce, clear, jockeying, back there with a minimum of what we call the brush of the game—a splendid thing to watch (I do not ask for your pardon in making this remark) but a style of basketball that has not been totally accepted by the average basketball crowd.

Then comes into this game the thing that we call stalling. I do not know when the time will come when we will not have some suggestions concerning this stalling game. We see a minimum amount of it. The teams that I see during a season just play a basketball game right up to the final minutes of play. But what would stop this stalling? The crowd does not like it. The home crowd may appreciate it, but really the crowd does not like that kind of basketball.

You may be interested in my reading a part of this letter (which is no breach of confidence) from Dr. Naismith—just a suggestion: "When the team that is not in possession of the ball does not make an honest attempt to secure the ball within thirty seconds, the referee shall call a foul on them for delaying the game. When the team in possession of the ball, and when three or more of the opponents are attempting to secure the ball, will not make an honest effort to score, they shall be considered as delaying

the game and the penalty shall be awarded. This should prevent either team from making use of the stalling in the defensive zone, and either team cannot stall in the offensive end of the court."

Just give that your thought. My younger son, Henry, was on a grade school football team at St. Mary's High School. They were playing a game in Topeka, Kansas, after the football season was over. Henry asked me if I would go down and referee the game. I told him that I would. I took eight or nine boys down in the car. They played this football game on a terribly cold day, with bonfires all around the place. When the first half was over, out on the field ran a team of colored players. I imagine that they weighed around 190 pounds, and, boys, how they put it on! They ran two or three plays, and this big boy playing quarterback took the ball from the center like this (indicating) and just stood—and wham! they were gone down the field, and wham! It was just like shooting billiards. I watched for a little while. I walked out on to the field and said, thinking that I might do a little missionary work, "Boys, I wonder if you would accept a suggestion from me. That quarterback can't stand there and throw that forward pass." So they all grouped around me: "What is that, Boss?"

"He must be five yards back of the line of scrimmage when the pass is made." I had on a heavy leather coat and I took out of my pocket (this was some ten years ago) one of those little black rule books with my name embossed on it. I was very proud of it. I opened up to Rule 18 and said, "There is the rule." One of these great Negroes said, "Boss, we play this game by that red rule book, not by that black one."

I had occasion to broadcast not long ago from one of our schools out in the Middle West, and I had a good story. (It was a good story if I could use the word "hell" in it.) Just before this period of broadcasting I said to the gentleman and lady who were there, "I have an awfully good story, and I think that it is a good story if I can say hell; and I do not think that it is worth anything without it." The lady replied, "Our dramatic teacher says hell over the radio."

I was umpiring a Centre-Harvard football game at Cambridge. A young boy by the name of Covington was playing in this particular game, "Bo" MacMillan having been the quarterback the year before. Centre's attempts at forward passes and their successful attempts at forward passes, just from anywhere at any time, ex-

ceeded all possible percentage in their favor. This boy Covington, having made two or three forward passes, was guarded by a couple of players, and he shot one pass, being held by two or three Harvard players. The captain came to me just after a pass for thirty yards was made—I was on the other end—and said, "Why, Mr. Quigley, he can't do that." I said, "But he is doing it." Dan Kelly can tell that story with a few embellishments.

I was asked if I could suggest anything that might improve officiating. If there is any one thing that can improve officiating, I believe that it is the attitude of the coach toward officials. I hear in different localities that here and there an official has a tough ball game. If it is won, fine; if it is lost, someone loses it—not the basketball team. Frequently an official can be put in a position not very pleasant to him by the attitude of the players and coaches from the bench.

Do not think for a minute that I am bringing a message of happiness and contentment, and whatever else goes with it, from the area in which I work; but we do not see these coaches get up out there, we do not see these players protest. If there is any one thing that will improve the officiating, it will be the satisfaction of an official that what he calls is right, and there will be a maximum amount of satisfaction in it.

I have seen coaches in our area working on a post play, and I have had more than one coach say to me, "Can we do this in a game?" I would say, "What is it you are doing?" He would show me. One coach in particular asked me about a particular thing that he was trying to develop on this post man and I said, "You can't do that in the games in which I work," and I never saw the team use that. That is confidence. Why cannot that same confidence emanate from you toward the man who runs your ball games? It can, it ought to, and it likely does. Then that man owes you something—don't forget that. That same man, who comes to your field house or to your gymnasium and operates the basketball game and feels that he is going to work a good game for you, owes you something. What is it that he owes you?

He must know a little better than anyone else the code in the sport in which he is officiating. You might say that that is a pretty broad statement. It is not. Your time is taken up by conforming your type of play to this particular code of rules, and there may be in that rule book one particular phase that you know—you know you know it—and you have just

overlooked it. It is not that it makes any difference in the play, but that man should be in a position so that if you ask him about this particular thing that you attempt to do he can tell you and perhaps tell you the origin of that particular rule.

Then another thing that that man owes to you and to your team is the sureness of interpretations, and the bugaboo of sport to me, gentlemen, is interpretations. Why cannot they be set out in the code, word for word, instead of the Pacific Coast using one interpretation, the Western Conference another, the Big Six another, the Missouri Valley another, the Eastern groups another, and the Southern Intercollegiate and the Southwestern Intercollegiate another—all different interpretations of some particular item of a rule?

Another consideration that you might give to that is the fact that, year by year—and it is brought about by the personal contact of you gentlemen here together—are developed intersectional games, where you come into a country and you know what they are going to do. We have been accused out our way of being tough under the basket and lenient out on the court—a little lenient with the start of the dribble. I do not think that we have. These interpretations should be a part of the code.

Then, that same man should understand boys. By George, if he has no boys himself, he can simply take two or three out of a basketball game here and there and get close to them, not with the attitude of making friends with them, but saying a word to them now and then that will give them a different slant on that man's attitude in sport.

I believe that I refereed some ninety-five basketball games this last winter, and I know that there was not one game played in which I did not have the opportunity, and grasped it, to say something to a boy; and that remark might have been aimed at a boy who was perhaps not doing his best that night, perhaps the team was a little behind, or perhaps something was happening that he did not like, and that remark would just bring the boy out of that wrong attitude. The official should be a man who understands boys and who can say something to them at the right time that will do them a world of good—and nobody need know it.

Then, that same man owes this to you: He should be physically fit and he should be mentally alert to work that ball game for you at that particular hour that night. The marvelous thing to me is the fact that we find so many of these splendid officials who

will work a game at night, work the next day at the particular work they are doing and come out the next night and work a uniformly good game. Bear in mind that that man is sacrificing a lot to be there physically fit, to be there on time and to be alert. Try to appreciate him now and then.

Then, too, no matter how large the fee or no matter how small the fee that he receives, he should have in mind at all times that he is not out there that night on a vacation. There have been such officials. I have known only a few, but they do not last very long. You can go a little closer to them in a splendid way, and they can come a little closer to you. The time has never come in my life when I have failed to appreciate a coach, and particularly a basketball coach, because he has a tough job.

There has been a suggestion that there should be a limit to the backward passes. These suggestions come to me from different areas at various times. There is a discussion about the division of the court, to double the value of the basket when the ball is intercepted by the opponents in the opponents' defensive court; the elimination of the jump ball at center; a change of possession of the ball after each score; a fixed number of points; and a time limit if a contest is too long.

In my twenty years of officiating, I have seen some splendid contests—contests that I do not believe anybody was ready to leave when the ball game was over—and still somebody suggests a time limit. There are games set up in my mind that were good games—myriads of them—and when I read that particular suggestion from a coach I thought of this particular game; and I will tell you about this game, not that it was any better than any other game that I worked, but that it was the only game of the kind in which I officiated.

St. Louis and Washington universities were playing the third game for the city championship at the Concordia Seminary. At the end of the third period the score was twenty-five to twenty-seven. I wonder who would want a time limit on a game such as that. I would like to see ball games go into extra periods, because then they get down to tough ball games and they are the easiest to work.

Three years ago I was invited to go to Japan. My mission over there was twofold. I was asked to go over there to umpire the Jap's world series; and their world series, understand, is a series of games between the first three teams in their University League. They have seven universities in the city of Tokio. You cannot get

a college education anywhere outside of Tokio, and the minimum enrollment in any of the schools is 17,000 men. I was invited by Mr. Brown, Far East Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., to go into the basketball work. I told him, "I do not care to coach basketball teams—you bring somebody over from America some time and let him do that—but I will be glad to co-operate with you as per the application of the rules and officiating."

We had groups in different places and at the Y. M. C. A. in Osaka, about forty miles straight west of Kobe, on the eastern end of the island of Nippon; and we had 480 people there absorbing the few things that I had to say about basketball rules and their application. From the outlying districts, teams were brought in. One night we had twenty-seven teams play there. We played basketball until four o'clock in the morning, giving all these teams a chance. I thought, "I can do the work that I am doing, but I cannot do it until four o'clock in the morning." So going over to Osaka one night I was talking to Mike, my older boy (both were with me and Mrs. Quigley). I said, "Mike, I have to find some way to cut down this time, because time means nothing to them." The idea never dawned on me until I told the players, not through an interpreter, that the boy who made a personal foul was through; he could not make the second because he would not be in the game. The rule allows four, but in this particular kind of game I told them that they were going to be allowed only one. Say, you never saw such a difference in their play.

Take those Japanese, about five feet tall, with legs that big around and good torsos. It was not a question of getting that ball down to the basket; they would go out of the way to knock somebody down. They cannot hit a man in baseball, though. If a pitcher hits a batter, oh, boy, talk about raspberries and the attitude of the spectators toward that pitcher! The batter would start down the base line toward first base, and the pitcher would walk over to him and take off his cap, bowing, apologizing publicly, because he had hit him.

I have taken it upon myself to bring to you something that I believe will be extremely interesting to you, possibly more so than this talk that I have given you. I do not know whether such a thing is in existence anywhere else. Some twelve, thirteen or fourteen years ago I happened to have an interview with Dr. Naismith, when this game had not developed as it is now, and likely that particular information would be well worth

while. It was longer ago than that, in fact, because I was teaching in St. Mary's at the time, and when I was teaching I did not have a typewriter.

Dr. Naismith was born in Almonte, Ontario. He attended McGill University at Montreal; he attended the Gross Medical School which was affiliated with the University of Colorado at Denver; he was for one year a student at the Y. M. C. A. college at Springfield; and for four years he was an instructor.

Basketball, as you all know, came from the fact that the players had peach baskets on posts, and this equipment was made by the superintendent of buildings. Dr. Naismith's boys called this game "Naismith Ball," but he did not like it; he called it basketball. There were no out of bounds, no rules of play, except a copy that he had made. Folks, right here in this book, edited in February of 1891, are the only original basketball rules. I will read them to you.

Dr. Naismith left the East and the work of developing this game was taken over by the A. A. U. and Dr. Gulick, who left Springfield after that and was attached to the A. A. U., and is now one of the editorial writers for the American Sports Publishing Company at 45 Rose Street, New York.

Those of you who go back that far can recall that there was quite a wordy battle in print as to the inventor of this basketball game. It is no breach of confidence when I say that there was a question as to whether Dr. Gulick, Dr. McCurdy or Dr. Searle invented the game, but Dr. Naismith invented the basketball game.

There was a revolt on the part of the A. A. U. because these rules were too strict. Fisher of Columbia and Hyatt of Yale got together and decided that they wanted different rules. A short time after that the "pro" game was started; then the cage game, as it was finally called. The National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics was organized after that and appointed a committee. This committee included Fisher, Hyatt, Dr. Town, Dr. Raycroft of Chicago and Dr. Naismith. They published their own rules. In about 1914 or 1915, Dr. Naismith did not know just which, the present Rules Committee in basketball was organized, and he was appointed, later on, an honorary member for life. In 1896 the A. A. U. merged with the Intercollegiate, but it was not the National Intercollegiate at that time.

There were three or four fundamentals, and I might say this: There was no running with the ball. Dr. Naismith said, "We tried to get something in there whereby a fellow was not pushed, shoved or tackled."

The change that has come in and gone out, and comes in and goes out, is how to put the ball in play. At that particular time the officials were not on the court. This thing called the dribble was the outcome of an East Indian student who happened to be playing a game. He was quite agile with his feet, a tumbler or gymnast of some kind, and he used to take this ball down the floor with his feet. The ball started to bounce, and a Yankee kid decided that if a foreigner could do it with his feet, we could do it with our hands. The dribble has been taken out several times and put back in.

A man could move his position around so long as he did not advance—hence the pivot—and there were no out of bounds or long passes. In 1910 came the real defining of the size of a field. This interview with Dr. Naismith was held March 3, 1912. If you will bear with me it will take only a minute to read these old rules.

"The ball may be thrown in any direction with one or both hands. The ball may be batted in any direction with one or both hands, never with the fist. A player cannot run with the ball. The player must throw it from the spot on which he catches it, allowance to be made for a man who catches the ball when running at a good speed if he tries to stop. The ball must be held in or between the hands, the arms or body. No shouldering, holding, pushing, tripping or striking in any way the person of an opponent shall be allowed. The first infringement of this rule by any player shall count as a foul; the second shall disqualify him until the next goal is made, or for the whole game; no substitute allowed.

"A foul is striking at the ball with a fist, a violation of Rules 3 and 4 and as such described in Rule 5. If either team makes three consecutive fouls (consecutive means without the opponents in the meantime making a foul) a goal shall be made when the ball is thrown or batted from the ground to the basket and stays there, providing those defending the goal do not touch or disturb the ball. If a ball rests on the edges and the opponent moves the basket, it shall count as a goal. When a ball goes out of bounds, it shall be thrown into the field of play by the person first touching it. In case of a dispute the umpire shall throw it straight into the field. The thrower is allowed five seconds. If he holds it longer it shall go to the opponent.

"If any side persists in delaying the game, the umpire shall call a foul on that side. The umpire shall be the judge of the men and shall note the fouls and shall notify the referee when the foul is made. He shall have power

to disqualify men according to Rule 5.

"The referee shall be the judge of the ball, shall decide when the ball is in play, in bounds, and shall keep the time. He shall decide when a goal has been made and keep a count of the goals, with any other duties that are usually performed by a referee.

"The time shall be two fifteen-minute halves, with five minutes recess between. In case of a draw, the game may be, by agreement of the captains, continued until another goal is made."

Those are the original basketball rules.

I have a suggestion here and there. It seldom happens, but it has happened and it likely will happen: the carelessness on the part of the director of athletics or the coach of the school (I am not talking about the major schools) to have ready score boards and scorers and timers who are competent. We do not have that condition with which to cope in the major schools, but in the smaller schools the men in charge are quite careless about it. Good timers and good scorers are just as important in a game as a good referee or a good umpire. They are the men to whom, at various times during the play, an official may walk and ask concerning different things. Too frequently this is lost sight of: that at the time a foul is made the scorer should know who makes the foul.

In the National A. A. U. Tournament at Kansas City we see a lot of splendid college men come there on these different teams. They evidence the finest sportsmanship you would care to see. It is very seldom that you ever see a player or a coach who does not have that particularly fine attitude toward sport and toward officials. I happened to be refereeing a game there during this last tournament. It was a facing foul from out of bounds, right up next to this fellow, and I called the foul on this boy. As soon as I blew my whistle every player on that team said, "No. 6!" There was not a No. 6 on the court. I do not know what they would have said the next time. Every one of them, the five in concert, said "No. 6." I checked on those players. There was not a college boy on that team.

This may come into your basketball—I have seen it in two games—the huddle, where a team will come back from having scored a basket and go into a huddle. There are times when that could be quite a detriment to your basketball game, and there are times, too—I had occasion to say something to a team that happened to do this—when they can hurry the huddle and make it so fast that it takes no longer than for the center to stay out of the

center circle and give the signal to go in. The peculiar thing about this huddle was the fact that this team did not do it until the score was eighteen to eighteen. It had been behind up to that time. When the score reached eighteen to eighteen, the players put on the first huddle. As soon as they went into the huddle I took occasion to blow my whistle. I walked to the captain and said, "Sir, this can be disadvantageous to you." They still huddled every time, but there was no more delay.

I might touch on this particular theme that can be absorbed by everyone here. It is a fact that this sport that we play owes a great deal to you coaches—there is no doubt about that—and to the suggestions that you have and that you want to put into this game. Do not hesitate in your group about having them go that way. You can take the members of the Rules Committee from the different groups and what an outstanding crowd of men you will find! It can be done.

I have just two other items. One is this, and I am taking it upon my own shoulders. I have not mentioned it to anybody; I have not discussed it with anybody. I will say it just as forcibly as I can and just as kindly as I can. Why don't you men meet the week of the National A. A. U. Tournament?

Then there is this item: You see here and there in different localities a corps of splendid men taking up the technical work that goes hand in hand with the coaching in summer schools. I see here men who have been doing that work for many summers in football and basketball; and here and there a track man who comes in and does some track coaching, an outstanding man who at times discusses the care of injuries, men who are just as near to your kind of work as it is possible to get a man. In a banking institution, whether it be local, national or international, the head of that bank would discuss bonds, investments, and loans with an expert, would he not? If you were in industrial work and wanted to discuss management and salesmanship, and what goes with them, you would discuss them with an expert. The dental and medical clinics have men who are outstanding in some phase of work who are asked for advice. Legal discussions, too, ask for outstanding men—barristers of international fame. Why would it not be a good idea now and then to attach to some of these summer schools some outstanding official in that area to discuss rules and their application?

You might say, "He has method in that." I have not. I am busy in the summertime. But I believe that it

would be a good idea to add an official to the personnel of the coaching staff at summer schools.

I happened to be refereeing an outstanding game in the Middle West three years ago. A dribbler went down near the side of the court and went off to the side. When he went off to the side he was fouled by a player dropping his shoulder and stopping him. I called a foul on that particular player. It was the first time that I saw him in intercollegiate competition, and he was just one of the many fine boys that I have seen in sport. We walked down to the free-throw line. As we walked down I said, as I always do, "Young man, did you understand that?" He just looked at me. The free throw was thrown and made. We started back toward the center and this man went by me. I said, "Did you understand me?" This player was Lee Page, of the University of Kansas, and his reply was, "I don't understand you, but I am getting used to you." (Applause.)

President Schabinger: Mr. Quigley, we have certainly enjoyed your address. We appreciate the time that you have given this organization to come here and speak to us. We hope that you will be with us again.

There has been some request to hear coaches from the different localities say something about basketball in their particular districts. Mr. Andreas has consented to say a few words about Eastern basketball.

EASTERN BASKETBALL L. P. Andreas, Syracuse University

MR. Schabinger asked me several weeks ago to say a little something about Eastern basketball. I felt that if I were to say anything at all that would be interesting to this group it had better be something of a technical nature concerning the type of game played in the East. I realize that when we get into that we ought to pick something as nearly uniform as possible.

I think that in the East, probably, the type of play that is most nearly uniform is defense, and I believe that there nearly all of us use what is called the man-to-man shifting defense, not in the strict sense of the word, but nevertheless a man-to-man shifting defense. I realize that when we begin to talk about the technique of man-to-man defense we are likely to be accused of being elemental in whatever we have to say, because out here in this section we find that some of the coaches are using three or four different types of defense—the zone, the accordion, the transitional stratified and so forth.

That makes me think of what Dr.

Carlson had to say when Clark played his team in Pittsburgh. We all know Doc, and we have a great deal of respect for his basketball. Doc said that for the last three years he had an idea that he knew just about everything there was to basketball, but that this last year, when he dropped fourteen or fifteen games, he suddenly decided that there was not a thing that he knew about the game. I think that when we run into a bad season we all feel the same way. We are all tempted then to get back to the fundamentals and concentrate on them a little bit more.

If this that I have to say is elementary, all that I can say is that it is the only thing that we have. I think that the Syracuse style of defense is fairly representative of what we have; we have used the man-to-man shifting for years. All that I have to say about it may be pretty representative of what all the teams in the East are using.

I brought this little board in because it is so much more convenient to use than a chart, as far as I am concerned. The whites will represent our club and the blacks the opponents.

The term "man-to-man defense" is self-explanatory. I think that we all understand that. The method of lining up is usually pairing off man for man; the centers take each other, the right guard takes the opposing left forward, and so on. We go beyond that a little bit and find that it is better usually to try to match speed for speed; so, instead of lining up always with our guards in set position and our forwards in set position, we switch. We may put a guard up here in a forward position and bring the forward back in the guard's position, simply to match speed for speed. We have found that with a little practice the boys are not handicapped by being moved out of their regular positions.

There are a half dozen situations that arise when trying to teach the man-to-man, as we use it, in which specific or general instructions have to be given. One of those is when the opponents are shooting a free throw. I might say before I go into that that there is one situation which arises on the center tap which is frequently confusing at the start of the game. I may assign this man to cover this fellow because I have seen the other team play, and I know that he may be able to match this fellow's speed. But the opponents have decided that it would be better for them to place this man against this fellow and this man against this fellow, so that when we come out to line up we find there is general confusion and the players get

into a general mix-up in the line-up.

The black man is trying to come over and check this fellow before the first tap, and the other black man is trying to take the opposite position.

In order to solve that, we have the men line up in their original positions; and then, as soon as possible, they switch to the assignments we have asked them to take. They can switch without any trouble when certain interruptions in play take place, such as out-of-bound balls, held balls or when the opponents have the ball in the back court.

There are three specific situations when they can switch without any trouble. Here is a special situation on free throws. Say we have lined up in this position. One of the opponents is shooting a free throw. Naturally, of course, we place our tallest man in this position, and usually the center. It may be that the opposing center is in this position. He is more likely to be on the opposite side. In that case, an automatic switch takes place naturally, the center immediately calling the attention of this man to the switch.

Sometimes the center's opponent is shooting from the foul line, and when that situation results there is a switch immediately on the part of these men. When those things are understood the game goes on and there is no confusion.

Another situation that comes up is this type of play. Our floor guard frequently goes into the post position, or hole position as it is called, and very often he finds lined up against him an opponent to whom he was not originally assigned. We find it convenient to have him take that opponent when the opponents get the ball, and whoever was originally assigned to this man switches with the floor guard.

Another situation which arises is when we just reverse this plan and the opponents (the blacks) use the so-called pivot or post play. In that situation the black races across with a so-called legal block, and a switch, naturally, has to take place, because the black, by maneuvering in this way and then across, forces a block at this point. The responsibility for making that block is on this man—not on the man who is blocked off. We find that when that is definitely understood there is no confusion. In other words, when the man covering the man who is doing the blocking switches, the responsibility for making that block is upon him. It is felt that the judgment in making that play should rest with this man and not with the man who made the mistake originally. That being definitely understood, that



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Program of Events

SATURDAY, JULY 30—Olympic Stadium; Opening Ceremony, 2:00 P. M. Olympic Auditorium; Weightlifting.

SUNDAY, JULY 31—Olympic Stadium; Athletics: 400m. hurdles—Men, High Jump—Men, Shot Put—Men, 100m.—Men, 800m.—Men, 100m.—Men, 400m., Javelin—Ladies, 10,000m.—Men. Olympic Auditorium; Weightlifting. Armory, Olympic Park; Fencing (Foil Teams).

MONDAY, AUGUST 1—Olympic Stadium; Athletics. Armory, Olympic Park; Fencing (Foil Teams). Olympic Auditorium; Wrestling (Free Style). Rose Bowl; Track Cycling, Field Hockey.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2—Olympic Stadium; Athletics. Armory, Olympic Park, Fencing. Olympic Auditorium; Wrestling. Rose Bowl; Track Cycling. Field Hockey. Riviera, Pentathlon.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3—Olympic Stadium; Athletics. Armory, Olympic Park; Fencing. Olympic Auditorium, Wrestling. Rose Bowl; Track Cycling. Armory, Olympic Park, Pentathlon. Field Hockey.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4—Olympic Stadium; Athletics. Armory, Olympic Park; Fencing. Olympic Auditorium; Wrestling. Field Hockey.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5—Olympic Stadium; Athletics. Armory, Olympic Park; Fencing. Olympic Auditorium; Wrestling. Swimming Stadium; Pentathlon. L. A. Harbor; Yachting. Field Hockey.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6—Olympic Stadium; Athletics. Armory, Olympic Park; Fencing. Olympic Auditorium; Wrestling. Pentathlon—Cross Country Run. L. A. Harbor; Yachting. Swimming Stadium; Swimming. Field Hockey.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7—Athletics and Olympic Stadium. La-Crosse. Armory, Olympic Park; Fencing. Olympic Auditorium; Wrestling. L. A. Harbor; Yachting. Swimming Stadium; Swimming.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8—Olympic Stadium; Gymnastics. Olympic Stadium; Field Hockey. Olympic Stadium; American Football. Armory, Olympic Park; Fencing. L. A. Harbor; Yachting. Swimming Stadium; Swimming.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9—Olympic Stadium; Gymnastics. Olympic Stadium; LaCrosse. Armory, Olympic Park; Fencing. L. A. Harbor; Yachting. Swimming Stadium; Swimming. Long Beach; Rowing. Olympic Auditorium; Boxing.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10—Olympic Stadium; Gymnastics. Armory, Olympic Park; Fencing. L. A. Harbor; Yachting. Swimming Stadium; Swimming. Long Beach; Rowing. Olympic Auditorium; Boxing. Riviera; Equestrian Sports.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11—Olympic Stadium; Gymnastics. Olympic Stadium; Field Hockey. Armory, Olympic Park; Fencing. L. A. Harbor; Yachting. Swimming Stadium; Swimming. Long Beach; Rowing. Olympic Auditorium; Boxing. Riviera; Equestrian Sports.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12—Olympic Stadium; Gymnastics. Olympic Stadium; LaCrosse. Armory, Olympic Park; Fencing. L. A. Harbor; Yachting. Swimming Stadium; Swimming. Long Beach; Rowing. Olympic Auditorium; Boxing. Equestrian Sports.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13—Olympic Auditorium; Equestrian Sports. Armory, Olympic Park; Fencing. Swimming Stadium; Swimming. Olympic Auditorium; Boxing. Long Beach; Rowing. Rifle Range; Shooting. Olympic Stadium; Equestrian Sports. Olympic Stadium; Closing Ceremony.

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place is usually well taken care of.

The same is true on all blocks. We run into teams who block a great deal, and we always say that the responsibility rests upon the man whose man is doing the blocking.

Another specific situation that arises is when the opponents, who are defending this goal, take the ball off the board. Immediately in that case, the man who is covering that particular individual who takes the ball off the board rushes him and attempts to get a held ball or force that particular individual into making a bad pass. I think that nearly all of us use that plan. The other members of the team immediately start a fast break back toward the center of the court. Sometimes this player is allowed to rove; in other words, if this man should shoot the ball over here, this fellow rushes over and tries to keep him bothered on the way down the court. These four men in retreating take the first two steps forward to get a quick break and then retreat backward. We find that they can go backward about as fast as they can go forward, as frequently interceptions will result. When this man finds that he is no longer of assistance up there, he retreats rapidly and these five men pick up their opponents at that point.

There are various methods of lining up beyond the middle of their court. Some teams pick up man for man as they come down, but nearly all the teams simply bring their men to the center of the court, pick up their opponents at that point, and then attempt to check until possession of the ball is secured or all the opponents have taken a shot at the basket.

Another situation which arises is when the opponent makes a cut, starts into the corner and then swings into the basket. A great many defensive men, when that particular situation arises, will turn and go with the man from the corner. That, according to the interpretation of the rule book, would be face guarding. In addition to that, if he turns in (this man has a foot lead) and a good pass comes into him, he gets a shot at the basket. The only reason that he is cutting in is to get the shot. Let me say right at this point that the man who is defending him, instead of turning and going with him, should turn slightly in the other direction and face the ball rather than follow the man in. The very worst that he can get out of playing that way is that this man will make a quick stop, the ball will be thrown in and a set shot from the corner results. The best that he can get is an interception, and a great many times we find that that occurs.

As far as developing individual

technique on these things is concerned, I believe that we all use about the same methods.

A little drill that we use to develop defensive skill is having the players line up, one at a time, in the corner, the offensive man being the black, the defensive man being the white; this man who lines up about here being given the ball and acting as a feeder to the black. The feeder uses every trick at his command to get into the basket. The defensive player attempts to check him; and by watching the various types of positions of the defensive player, it is easy to correct them.

Another drill that we use a great deal is something like this: Usually the men are placed out a little bit further—these two players being the offensive and these the defensive players. One of these men is given the ball, and two offensive players try to set up legal blocks, so-called, as much as possible. Of course, we have a fine chance there of checking up on errors on the defense.

As far as position on defense is concerned, the defensive player takes the orthodox position, with feet slightly apart, the left usually advanced, the knees unlocked; and a great deal of attention and drill are given in using the shift forward and backward and a quick hop or jump to the side. We hammer away at that until we feel sometimes that we have it. Usually just about the time that we think we have it a fellow makes a blunder in the game and somebody scores a field goal; but that is the way it goes in this game of basketball.

There is just one thing that I want to say with regard to Eastern basketball; and that is that there is a great deal of criticism, coming from the spectators, not from the coaches or the players, of officiating because of the whistle blowing. Of course, we in the East are faced with the situation of having very severe competition from hockey, something with which you fellows are not as yet faced but are going to be soon. Somebody told me out here that you had not been bothered much with blocking until recently and that now you are bothered with it a great deal. You are going to be up against this problem of hockey before long. We are facing it now, and the result is that we feel that something should be done to eliminate interruptions in this ball game; and if it is necessary for us to take drastic action in order to eliminate interruptions we ought to take some drastic action. I do not think that we can afford any longer to keep our heads hidden in the sand somewhere and not face the situation as it exists. We ought to

be men enough at this meeting this year, if drastic action is required, to take it; and I am sure that nobody will be sorry for it and that the game will benefit from it. We cannot pass lightly over these criticisms in various sections of the country and not attempt to do something about them at this meeting. (Applause.)

President Schabinger: Some coaches have asked about basketball on the Pacific Coast, and Mr. Bunn has consented to tell us some of the experiences the coaches there have had this year.

PACIFIC COAST BASKETBALL

John W. Bunn, Stanford University

I KNOW that you are quite eager to get to some other matters; so I am going to mention, in spite of the fact that I made several notes, just one thing.

For the first time in the history of Pacific Coast basketball we were bothered with a stalling game this year; in two games in particular—the game between the University of Southern California and the University of California at Los Angeles and the game between the University of California and the University of Southern California—there was considerable stalling. The thing was comical in one case in that in the U. C. L. A.-U. S. C. game, after U. S. C. had gained a three point lead, they chose to take the ball back into their own territory and hold it. The game was actionless for fully fourteen minutes. The lights were turned out at one time. One of the coaches on the side lines was reading a newspaper, and some of the players on the U. C. L. A. team put on their sweat clothes and stood there on the floor.

I mention that for this reason: that stalling is something that the crowd does not like, regardless of who is responsible for the act.

This morning, in the report that Coach George Edwards gave to us concerning the ethics of our game, one of the things that he mentioned was that in matters where the spectators themselves are peculiarly and particularly concerned we should certainly give some attention; and it seems to me that, in spite of the fact that three years ago this Association went on record to prevent any sort of stalling, it sometimes occurs. For that reason it seems to me that for the benefit of the spectators, if for no one else, and to make our games have as much action as possible we should do something that will prevent stalling.

I have just one other point—the problems that we have in connection with officiating. We have three different officials' associations—one in the North, one at San Francisco, and one



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Indiana Basketball School

Anderson, Indiana

August 15 to 20

Dr. Walter Meanwell—J. Craig Ruby—Indiana's leading prep coaches.

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Indiana University

Bloomington, Ind.

June 15 to July 12, 1932

Director—Z. G. Clevenger.

Organization and Administration—Z. G. Clevenger.

Track and Field—E. C. Hayes.

Football—E. C. Hayes.

Basketball—E. S. Dean.

Baseball—E. S. Dean.

Wrestling—W. H. Thom.

Training—J. D. Ferguson.

Physical Education—George Schlafer, John Harmon, Sid Robinson.

Intramural Athletics—Paul Harrell.

Tuition—For all courses \$14.25.

International Y. M. C. A. College

Springfield, Mass.

June 27 to July 29

Director—G. B. Affleck.

Archery—H. R. Clark, Springfield College.

Baseball—Les Mann, Springfield College.

Basketball—Dr. F. C. (Phog) Allen, University of Kansas.

Boxing—William Snyder, Springfield College.

Fencing—N. Ratiani, Springfield College.

Football—D. O. (Tuss) McLaughry, Brown University.

Swimming—T. K. Cureton, Jr., Springfield College.

Tennis—J. D. Brock, Springfield College.

Wrestling—H. R. Clark, Springfield College.

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August 1-10

Director—Tom Lieb.

Courses Offered—Tom Lieb, formerly of Notre Dame, will cover the Notre Dame system. Dr. Walter E. Meanwell of Wisconsin will direct the basketball, demonstrating his famous short pass system with boys who have played the system.

Massillon Basketball Coaching School

Massillon, Ohio

August 22-27

HAL R. SMITH, Director

"Figure Eight in Continuity"—Dr. H. C. Carlson, University of Pittsburgh.

Indiana Basketball—Paul "Tony" Hinkle, Butler University, and Everett N. Case, Anderson (formerly Frankfort), Indiana's most successful high school basketball coach.

COACHING DIRECT

Moberly Coaching School

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August 22-27

Director—D. A. Pierce.

Football—Notre Dame System, Charles Walsh (Notre Dame), Coach, St. Louis University. Joe Maxwell, Line Coach, St. Louis University.

Basketball—Charles (Chuck) F. Bassett, University of Arkansas.

Supplementary Lectures.

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N SCHOOL ETORY

North Carolina University Coaching School Chapel Hill, N. C.

August 22 to September 3, 1932

Director of the School—R. A. Fetzer.

Secretary of the School—E. R. Rankin.

Football—R. A. Fetzer, C. C. Collins, W. J. Cerney, C. O. Sapp, and Allan Howard.

Basketball—G. E. Shepard.

Baseball—W. J. Cerney and C. O. Sapp.

Track and Field—R. A. Fetzer and M. D. Ranson.

Boxing and Wrestling—P. H. Quinlan.

Training and Conditioning—P. H. Quinlan.

Tuition—Registration fee of ten dollars covers tuition for all courses and dormitory room rent. For illustrated announcement, write Secretary E. R. Rankin, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Notre Dame University Notre Dame, Indiana

June 20 to July 1

Football—Notre Dame shifting offense. Heartly (Hunk) Anderson, assisted by Marchmont Schwartz.

Basketball—Complete course covering individual and group offense and defense. George Keogan.

Tuition—Football \$15.00. Basketball \$10.00.

Director—Heartly Anderson, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.

"Old Post" Coaching School Vincennes, Indiana

August 15 to 21

Football—Noble Kizer, Purdue University.
Basketball—Ward (Piggy) Lambert, Purdue University.

Tuition—Single course, \$10.00. Both courses \$15.00.

Write for cottage or room reservations to Burl Friddle, Washington, Indiana, or John L. Adams, Vincennes, Indiana.

Texas Tech Coaching School

Lubbock, Texas

July 11-22

"America's Largest in 1931"

Football—Warner System, Pop Warner, Tiny Thornhill, Chuck Winterburn.

Football—Notre Dame System, Hunk Anderson, Marchy Schwartz, Jack Meagher.

Basketball—Phog Allen.

Track—Clyde Littlefield.

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University of Southern California

University Park

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July 18-29

Campus adjoins Olympic Stadium.

Olympic Games July 30-August 15.

Football—Howard Jones, University of Southern California; Glenn S. Warner, Stanford University; T. A. D. Jones, Yale University.

Basketball—Justin M. Barry, University of Southern California.

Track—Dean Cromwell, University of Southern California.

For bulletin of complete information, write Dean of Summer Session.

Northwestern University

Evanston, Ill.

August 15-27

Director—K. L. Wilson.

Football—Dick Hanley, Northwestern; Harry Kipke, Michigan; Fielding Yost, Michigan. Supplementary Lectures—Arnold Horween, Harvard; Walter Steffen, Carnegie Tech; Jess Hawley, formerly of Dartmouth; Duke Dunne, famous line coach.

Basketball—Dutch Lonborg, Northwestern.

Track—Frank Hill, Northwestern.

Swimming—Tom Robinson, Northwestern.
Administration—K. L. Wilson, Northwestern.

Tennis—Paul Bennett, Northwestern.

Golf—Ted Payseur, Northwestern.

Superior Coaching School

Superior, Wisconsin

June 20-July 2

TED WHEREATT, Director

Football—Howard Jones, University of Southern California.

Basketball—David MacMillan, University of Minnesota.

Athletic Training—Dave Woodward, University of Minnesota.

Special Lectures—Major John L. Griffith, Commissioner of Western Conference Athletics.

Villanova College Coaching School

Villanova, Penna.

August 24-September 3

Director—Harry A. Stuhldreher, Villanova College, Villanova, Penna.

Football—Dick Hanley, Northwestern University; Harry Stuhldreher, Villanova College.

Basketball—Dr. H. C. Carlson, University of Pittsburgh.

Tuition—\$25.00.

at Los Angeles—and each of those three puts a different interpretation on the rules. Unfortunately, the coaches have not got together with the officials for a mutual understanding, and for that reason we have great differences of opinion. It is as much the responsibility of the coaches as it is of the officials.

I have one other point and then I shall sit down: that is in connection with early season games. The weather in California is such that you might think that it is not conducive to basketball. To some extent that is true, because it is an outdoor country the year 'round. Nevertheless, the first year that I was there I never came so near freezing to death in my life.

When we begin our preliminary games, because of the East-West football game and because of a number of charity football games, it is very difficult to get publicity for basketball; and since publicity was up for discussion this morning, I think that that is a point worth mentioning. However, basketball is getting more attention, in spite of the fact that football is the major interest there the year around and that after the season is once closed, toward December, the papers on the Coast comment, "So many more shopping days until Christmas" or "So many more days until the first spring practice." So the problem that basketball has is to get publicity to encourage the interest of the spectators.

There is a number of other things I might mention, but I am sure that you are eager to get on with other things. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

President Schabinger: Mr. Rupp, of the University of Kentucky, would you give us a word from the Southern Conference?

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE BASKETBALL

A. F. Rupp, University of Kentucky

WE have a peculiar situation in that we have twenty-three teams in the Southern Conference, scattered throughout eleven states, all the way from Florida to Maryland, across Kentucky and down to Louisiana. When we talk about standardizing officiating, we really have a problem. In some places we have two officials, in other places we have a village blacksmith; so it is a big problem and, of course, we have to take what we can get.

However, basketball this year in the South was a lot stronger than it was in previous years. It was the opinion of the sports writers at the Atlanta tournament this year that clubs were stronger and were better coached than in years before.

In the South, out of the twenty-

three clubs, there were two that used the zone defense and twenty-one used the man-to-man defense. Most of them used the fast break. We have not had a bit of trouble with stalling in the South except, possibly, in the last minute or two of a ball game. If you play a Southern club I think that you will find that the boys will play ball with you until the last minute or two. They use both the fast break and the deliberate offense, mixing them up well.

At the close of the season the season's record does not stand for very much. This year, at the close of the season, Maryland and Kentucky were at the head of the pack. Then the six leading teams of the twenty-three go to Atlanta to the Southern Conference Tournament and there play an elimination contest. Georgia this year won the tournament. There were a lot of strong clubs in the South, the strongest being possibly Maryland, Alabama, Auburn, Georgia, Georgia Tech, North Carolina, Duke, and Kentucky. Most of these have good gymnasiums or field houses. Tennessee has a new field house; Tulane has one; Maryland has one; North Carolina and Kentucky have good gymnasiums; Duke has a good gym; and you will find that most of the schools have good gyms.

There is only one thing that I would like to say. You fellows mentioned that it is a good thing to have intersectional games. I believe that it is, but we seldom find any of the clubs of the North that care to come to the South to play. You have your intersectional games, but they are East and West and not North and South. I would like to see some of the good clubs of the North come South to play. Ohio State is coming South this year, and Creighton has been South; but I think that those are about the only clubs that have played intersectional games with the South. You will find good gyms and good teams, and I would like to see some of the teams from the North and East make trips to the South. I know that you will get plenty of teams to play. (Applause.)

President Schabinger: Thank you, Mr. Rupp.

From the Rocky Mountains we have Mr. Beresford to say a few words.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BASKETBALL

H. C. Beresford, University of Colorado

LIKE the Southern Conference, the Rocky Mountain Conference is more or less a problem for the Interstate Commerce Commission. We have twelve teams—four on one side of the mountains and eight on the other. We have a rather rare com-

bination of two distinct types of basketball. There is no uniformity.

The Western style, which you may have seen in the Montana State team, still predominates on the West side—slap-bang, high scoring. Brigham Young won the Western Division title. Their average score was 44 points, and the average they allowed their opponents was 37 points. They had twelve Conference games.

In the Eastern Division we have a little more orthodox type. It really is not proper for me to be talking, because the coach of the Rocky Mountain champions is here and his teams have lost only one Eastern Division game in two years; and "Dutch" also took the Brigham Young boys in a three-game series. I am not in position to know much about "Dutch's" team except that they were ahead at the end of two games with us. I did notice that they never dribbled much; they did not use a block play of any kind, but they passed that ball until the boys got tired out looking for it. At the same time, they had the rather unique feature that they were not always trying to score. They could pass that ball in and out, but they never shot until they got a good, close shot. They had a better margin than Brigham Young. I think they scored an average of about 35 points a game and had 23 or 25 points against them. It was a very interesting study, and the Western and Eastern Divisions of the Rocky Mountains give us a decided contrast.

I have to say that in our region the average spectator thinks that the Western type of play is more interesting. It may not be scientific, but people on our side talk about the strong, big Western types. The thing is that that rip-roaring, high-scoring game is popular. I think the play of "Dutch's" Wyoming team is as interesting as any type of game one may want to see, but the spectators have the feeling that the Western Division slap-bang style is good.

It is interesting for spectators—two were games of 63 to 58, or something of that sort. That seems like too much, but, at the same time, the crowd is getting its money's worth. I have often thought, "Well, that game looks rather silly; your boys can't hit like that every night"; but when I saw them in the play-off series ("Dutch" beat them two out of three), those Brigham Young boys had played thirty-seven ball games (the thirty-seventh game of the year was the last game of the season) and they were still trying to make thirty-eight or forty points a game. It seems to be good for thirty-seven games a season. I do not know whether we are bigger



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RULES OF THE CONTEST

1 The prizes will be awarded for the best letters of 200 words or less answering the following question:

"What essential features must an athletic supporter have in order to be perfect for use in every athletic sport?"

2 Any coach or trainer actively employed as such may submit as many different letters as he chooses through one or more dealers or dealers' salesmen. Each letter must be submitted through a sporting goods dealer or sporting goods dealer's salesman. This includes those who operate a sporting goods department in conjunction with or as a part of another business.

3 Any two or more letters from the same coach or trainer that are identical in content and wording will be automatically eliminated from the contest.

4 Each prize will be in duplicate, one to the coach or trainer who submits letter, and

one to the dealer or dealer's salesman through whom the letter is submitted.

5 All entries must be written on one side of the paper only—all sheets to bear writer's name, address, and place of occupation as well as name of individual sporting goods dealer, or sporting goods dealer's salesman with the name of his firm, e.g.:

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Football Coach	MR. JOHN JONES
Centerville High	Jones Sptg. Gds. Co.
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6 Mail entries to:
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Contest closes October 1, 1932. No entry bearing a later postmark will be accepted.

7 Letters will be judged solely on the basis of the ideas contained therein and not upon choice of words or use of English.

Judges of Contest—MAJOR JOHN L. GRIFFITH, Athletic Commissioner of Big Ten; FRANK A. BORNMANN, former Olympic Diving Champion; Z. L. POTTER, Vice-President, Erwin, Wasey & Company, Ltd., Advertising Agency.

The best 200-word-or-less letters on athletic supporters will win the prizes—and every coach or trainer who wins a prize also wins an identical prize for a dealer or dealer's salesman. October first is the deadline—write your entry now!



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Each prize in duplicate for coach and sponsoring dealer or salesman. . . . FIRST: Choice of Ford V-8 Tudor, Plymouth Sedan or Chevrolet Six Coach. . . . SECOND: Eastman moving picture camera and projector. . . . THIRD: Pair of Bausch & Lomb Binoculars with sole leather case. . . . FOURTH: Split 1-10 second stop watch of finest quality. . . . FIFTH to FIFTEENTH: Eleven suede leather sports jackets.

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and trickier; but; at the same time, we have to hand it to the Wyoming team for a cool-headed passing game that is interesting to watch, even though they may not score as much as the other side.

President Schabinger: I think that it is interesting and well worth our time to know what coaches are doing in the other sections of the country.

The reports of the chairmen of the committees have been interesting today. The one that we more or less look forward to is the report of the Chairman of the Rules Committee. Mr. Ruby has worked very hard on this and has a splendid report. Before we go into this report we will declare a three-minute recess.

... Recess ...

President Schabinger: Gentlemen, we will turn the meeting over to Mr. Ruby to go ahead with his report of the Rules Committee.

... Mr. J. Craig Ruby read the prepared report of the Rules Committee ...

REPORT OF BASKETBALL RULES COMMITTEE

C. Craig Ruby, University of Illinois

YOUR Committee, composed of the following representatives of each of the nine Districts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and the Chairman, has made a careful study of basketball in the whole United States as the game was played in the season of 1932: First District, E. F. Wachter, Harvard University; Second District, Lloyd Jordan, Colgate University; Third District, Leonard Walsh, George Washington University; Fourth District, A. W. Norman, University of Southern California; Fifth District, Dr. W. E. Meanwell, University of Wisconsin; Sixth District, H. V. McDermott, University of Oklahoma; Seventh District, George Rody, Tulane University; Eighth District, H. C. Beresford, University of Colorado; Ninth District, C. M. Price, University of California.

The following report has been made up by condensing the various reports of the committeemen:

The questionnaire presented by the Joint Basketball Rules Committee was used as the basis of our rules investigation. The following indicates the attitude toward these questions:

1. (a) Do you think held ball in the case of a closely guarded player withholding the ball from play should be applied only in the back court?

There was some division of opinion on this question though a majority of Districts voted "Yes."

(b) Would you favor calling held ball when a player holds the ball for five seconds in the back court, even though he is not closely guarded?

With one exception, Mr. Ed. Wachter of Harvard, the District committeeman indicated "No."

2. Do you favor restricting the dribble to one bounce in the back court?

The sentiment on this question was practically unanimous against it. The Committee feels that this rule would be so unpopular with the coaches that no further consideration should be given it.

3. Do you think that the rules should state definitely that fouls for blocking shall not be called unless personal contact occurs? Would your answer to the foregoing be "Yes" if the provision is added that face guarding (with or without contact) which impedes the progress of an opponent shall be considered illegal?

The answers to these two questions seemed to indicate that the Joint Rules Committee should state definitely what blocking, screening and face guarding are.

4. Would any of the following be a desirable way to reduce the number of free throws? (It is understood in each case that personal fouls would be charged as at present, and the ball awarded to the offended team out of bounds.)

(a) Make all free throws at the end of each half and use the principle of cancellation; that is, if the teams are awarded the same number of free throws during the half, none would be tried at the end of the half; if team A is awarded six free throws and team B four, team A gets two throws and team B none. Any player could make the free throws.

(b) Award no free throw when a personal foul is committed on a player who does not have the ball.

The opinion was unanimous against these two questions.

(c) Award no free throws for personal fouls against a player in his own back court.

With this question opinion was about equally divided.

5. Do you approve the following? Whenever a foul is called on the opponent of a player who immediately after the foul succeeds in making a field goal, the field goal shall be allowed if in the opinion of the official calling the foul an honest effort was being made to secure a field goal by the offended player himself and the defense had not been halted by the whistle. (The purpose here is to count well-earned goals which are sometimes cancelled because the whistle blows an instant before the ball leaves the player's hands.)

Again was found a division of opinion.

In answer to the following question:

Does the so-called pivot play cause officiating difficulties? there was an almost unanimous answer of "Yes." Likewise a large majority thought that the National Association of Basketball Coaches and the Joint Rules Committee should define the rights of the offensive and defensive men in the pivot play.

Stalling is not a menace to basketball at the present time. All Districts reported that the defensive team was willing to come down the court to play. It is probable that the action of this Association in defining the stall two years ago had no little part in preventing the ridiculously low scoring, non-active games of that year.

The answers to the question: When a team is awarded the ball out of bounds beneath or near its own basket, should the official handle the ball in order that the opposing team have a better chance of stopping a fast play? indicated a division of opinion.

In addition to the answers to the above questions, several pertinent suggestions for changes in rules were made. These suggestions have been included in the following recommendations.

Since it has been impossible for the Rules Committee of the organization to meet in a body, these recommendations do not represent the opinion of the Committee but are merely introduced in order to put the questions before this body.

Recommendations

1. **CLOSELY GUARDED PLAYER WITHHOLDING BALL FROM PLAY:** Your Committee moves that the present rule pertaining to a closely guarded player withholding the ball from play should be maintained.

2. **THE BACK-COURT, ONE-BOUNCE RULE:** Your Committee moves that no changes in the dribble rule should be made.

3. **PERSONAL CONTACT BLOCKING:** Your Committee moves that the rules define blocking, screening, and face guarding as follows:

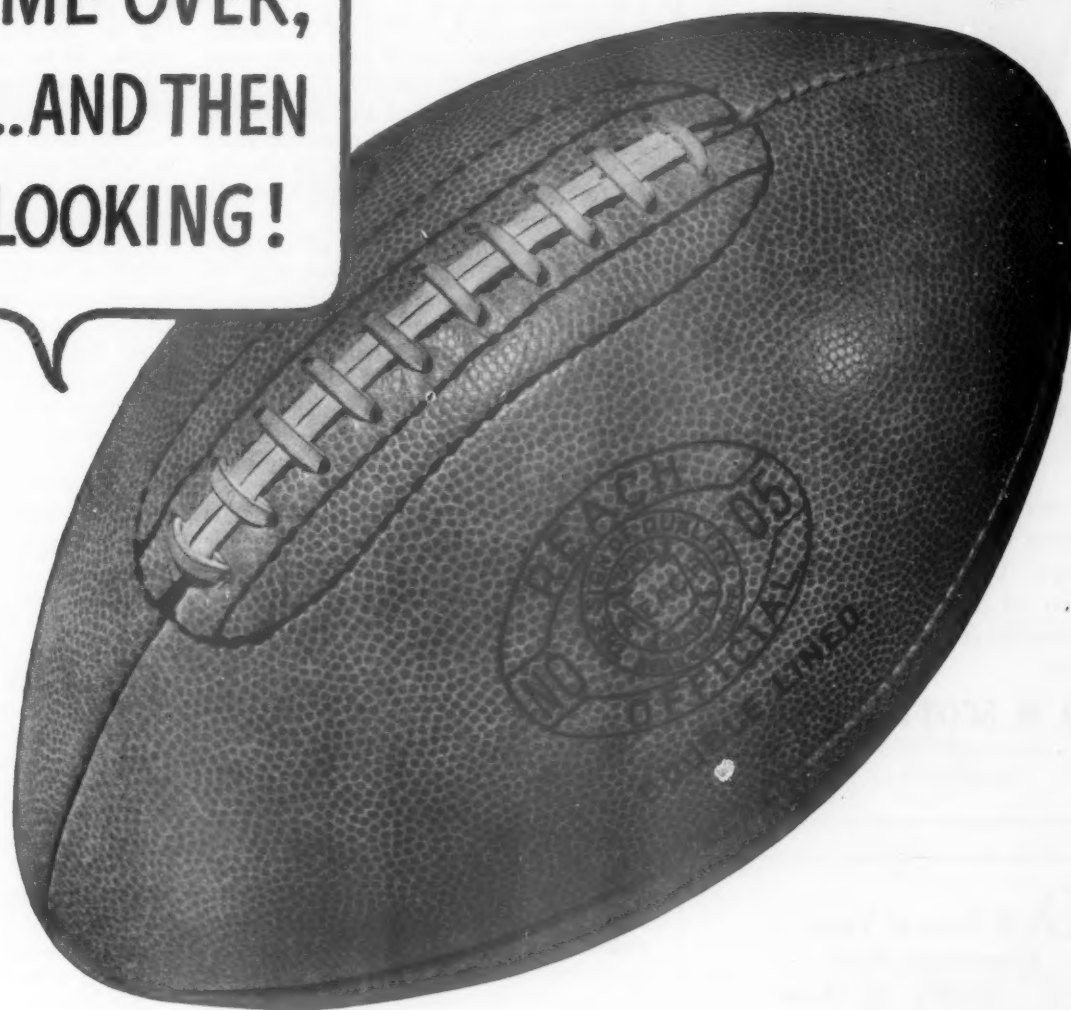
Blocking is personal contact which interferes with the progress of an opponent who has not the ball. Blocking is a foul.

Screening is shutting off an opponent's approach to the ball without personal contact. Screening is legal. However, any attempt to screen by moving the body or any part of the body into the path of the opponent, which causes personal contact, is blocking and is therefore a foul.

Face guarding is a foul when a defensive player, with his back to the ball, is facing his opponent squarely and personal contact results.

4. **REDUCTION OF NUMBER**

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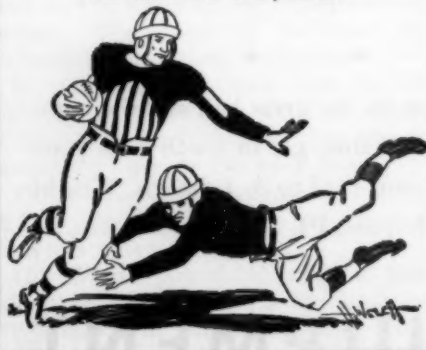
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OF FREE THROWS: Your Committee moves:

(a) That the principle of cancellation of free throws be used instead of the present system.

(b) That no free throws be awarded to a player fouled when he does not have the ball; instead, the penalty to be the awarding of the ball out of bounds and the charged personal foul.

(c) That no free throws be awarded for personal fouls against a player in his own back court.

(d) That the 1923 rule of the specialized free thrower be returned to the rules.

(e) That the space along the free throw lane be eliminated, permitting but one player from each team on the lane, one on each side of the basket.

(f) That this body consider baskets set from 6 to 12 inches from the back board.

5. GOALS SCORED IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING FOUL: Your Committee moves that when a player is fouled the instant before he scores a goal the goal be allowed and the game proceed as if the foul had not been called.

6. CENTER JUMP: Your Committee moves (a) that the center jump be maintained as at present;

(b) That the center circle be enlarged.

7. TRAVELING: Your Committee moves that when a player in possession of the ball makes a slight movement of the feet which would be ruled traveling under a literal interpretation of the rules, this shall not be considered a violation if the player gains no advantage thereby or does not place his opponents at a disadvantage thereby.

8. THE PIVOT PLAY: Since the so-called pivot play creates great officiating difficulties and since there is a decided lack of popularity of the pivot play type of game on the part of the spectators, your Committee urges the National Association to take some action concerning it either through the rules or through creating public opinion.

(a) Your Committee moves that the pivot player not be allowed to stand inside the free throw lane or circle while he waits for the feed-in pass. Any player may receive or pass the ball in this area provided he is moving.

(b) Your Committee moves that the pivot player be not permitted to score a field goal from the free throw lane or circle.

9. SIZE OF BALL: Your Committee moves that this organization discuss and decide upon some definite measurements as to the size of a basketball. (30 inches when ready to play.)

President Schabinger: Gentlemen, the purpose of getting these suggested changes to you this afternoon is that you will think about them tonight and that you will be prepared in the morning to do something definite about them. It seems to me that in a few minutes we could dispose of a number of these reports that we have agreed upon in years past. It seems to be the sentiment that the center tip should be as it is, yet we have from the West Coast and the East Coast suggestions that we make these changes in the rules. To get it on record, why do we not vote on these now so that we will get out of here in time and be able to come back in the morning; and perhaps some of you will have terminology and phraseology for the screen and block that will be perfect. I suggest that we do that at this time and leave the others until tomorrow morning.

Mr. Ruby: Suppose that we take up at least three or four of those in the Joint Basketball Rules Committee.

The Rules Committee moves (this, by the way, is in answer to No. 1 question of the questionnaire) that the present rule pertaining to a closely guarded player withholding a ball from play should be maintained.

President Schabinger: Will we vote on it, please?

Mr. Beresford: I make a motion that the rule be changed to "shall" instead of "may" and that the rule be maintained.

... The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried ...

Mr. Ruby: That no changes in the dribble rule should be made.

Mr. Bunn: I move that we accept the recommendation of the Committee.

... The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried ...

Mr. Ruby: The next is concerning the cancellation of free throws: the principle of cancellation of free throws be used instead of the present system.

Dr. Allen: I so move that the rule remain as it is.

... The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried ...

Mr. Ruby: That no free throws be awarded to a player fouled when he does not have the ball. Do you want to say that all free throwing remains the same?

President Schabinger: That was the motion, that the free throws remain as they are. This one is not exactly a free throw. It is a question of the space along the free throw line, that only one player be permitted on each side.

Mr. Powell: I move that the rule remain as it is.

President Schabinger: I think that the motion that the free throw rules

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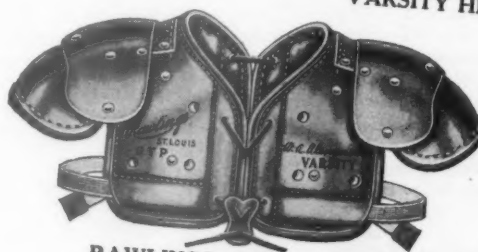
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be maintained as they are covers that, if there is no objection.

Mr. Ruby: That the center jump be maintained as at present.

Mr. Bunn: I move that the Committee's report be accepted.

... The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried ...

Mr. Ruby: That the center circle be enlarged.

Mr. George Keogan: Down at the tournament this year I noticed the crowding around the center. In a great many instances those men were packed within two or three feet of the center circle, and it is a pretty difficult proposition to do anything with those men packed around. I think that that is one thing that should be given consideration. I believe that it is worth a lot of thought, gentlemen, because it is getting pretty tough around that center circle.

Mr. Kelleher: I think that the gentleman from Buffalo is here, and down at Niagara they made all the players stay a certain distance from the jumpers. I think that that was a local interpretation.

Mr. Keogan: I think that the rule the "pros" are using—zoning the space around the center—is a very good idea. I am not talking from a selfish viewpoint, because I have a big boy who jumps pretty well; but I think that it would make a finer game. I noticed in the last tournament, where the players packed right around the center, it is a pretty hard proposition; and then when we get an official in there (that makes eleven men) he has not much chance. It is a pretty tough proposition to try to get the ball out of there clean. I think that is one of the points that deserves a great deal of thought. I think that it is one of the things that will make the game finer, if you widen the space so that the players will stop that jamming. Of course, that is my opinion.

Mr. Nordlinger: Of course, the difficulty about that would be in keeping the men at the restraining line until the proper time. The thought came to me that a restricted circle could be placed around the center circle at whatever distance you want to have it. The umpire would watch all the players to see that they were beyond the restraining line. As he blew his whistle the referee might throw the ball up, and then all players would be free to go after the ball.

Mr. Sachs: I have a copy of the proper rule on that play: "The forwards and guards will be restrained on a jump ball at center from approaching nearer than twelve feet on each side until after the ball has been thrown by the referee. Penalty: technical foul for delaying the game."

Mr. Ruby: I should like to make a suggestion along this line about bunching around the center. We had it in our state tournament. Ziebell, who coached the state championship team, will remember it. It seems to me that this organization could do more about this with public opinion than with anything else. When your center is controlling the jump, don't you want your players farther away from the center circle than when he is not controlling it? If we would make that suggestion only to the coaches, I believe that we could cure it without any zoning. As I see this zoning, we are getting into four spots of conflict.

Secretary Jackson: I, myself, have been thinking a little about this, and I had this idea in mind: The rules state something like three feet, or that is what the official says now. Why can't we say in the rules, "Give the referee power to say 'get back eight feet or ten feet'?" I think these boys will do that. If the coaches will tell them to go back eight or ten feet we will get away from the crowding around there. The official tells you now to get back a yard or two. If he said, "Move back," I think that that would clear that up.

Dr. Allen: I am wondering how many college teams have had that difficulty. It seems to me the recommendation, if there is any difficulty in the high schools, would naturally come up from the high school association. If we knew how many college teams were having that difficulty I think that that would perhaps answer it better than by trying to make some rules for the high schools.

President Schabinger: May I make this suggestion if you will accept a comment from the Chair. Will you draw up something definite on that, with the suggestion that we make a zone?

Mr. Keogan: I believe that it will be a good idea to spend some thought on it, because it is getting bad around that center circle.

President Schabinger: The question is: Do we want to enlarge the center circle? We want to answer the request that came in from the Coast on it.

Mr. Bunn: Although that came from the Coast, I am sure that everyone out there does not share that same opinion. Personally, I do not see why you want to enlarge the circle. The ball must be touched on one spot, anyway. If you enlarge it, that gives the boy a run and jump to knock the other fellow out of there. There is plenty of room to get your arms out of the road, regardless of the size of the

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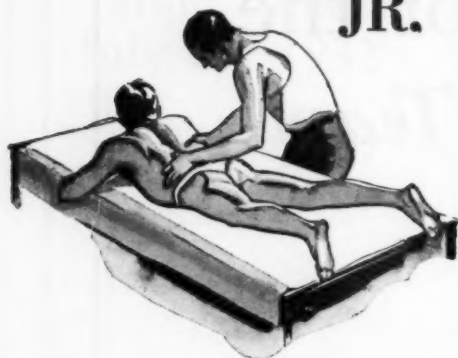
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I move that the same size we now have be retained.

... The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote and carried ...

President Schabinger: Some of these suggestions have come in from District Representatives, and the Directors felt yesterday that we should take some definite action on some of these suggested legislations so that they would know that we appreciated the work and the effort that they have put into trying to present something.

Mr. Ruby: "Traveling: When a player in possession of the ball makes a slight movement of the feet, which would be ruled traveling under a literal interpretation of the rules, this shall not be considered a violation if the player gains no advantage thereby or does not place his opponent at a disadvantage thereby."

Mr. Young: I move that we leave that as it is.

... The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote and carried ...

Mr. Ruby: Now there comes a question about the size of the basketball. It seems that a number of the ball manufacturers want an expression from this body concerning the dimensions of a basketball. We have Hugo Goldsmith here with some various sized basketballs. I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that he tell us something about the questions that come before him and the problem of the size of the basketball.

Mr. Hugo Goldsmith: This problem from a manufacturer's standpoint is a very serious problem for the simple reason that to produce a basketball we must start manufacturing now for next year's requirements and we must have continuous manufacturing. You see that we have to keep our organization intact, because we work twelve months in the year. In certain parts of the country coaches have asked for a small basketball. A small basketball may mean several things.

I have measured some official basketballs that measured 29¼ inches. The rules specifically state 30 inches. I have measured others that were 29½, others 29¾, others 29⅞ and some 30.

What is an official basketball? You gentlemen have played with official basketballs this year produced by manufacturers ranging all the way from 29¼ to 30 inches. I guess that a great many of you can bear me out. Personally, I would like to see this organization go on record specifically stating what is an official basketball.

Let me tell you what has brought all this about.

Some manufacturers when making a 29¼ inch basketball, before it is put into play, say that after it is put into play it will stretch to 30 inches. Some say that when the balls are 29½ inches they stretch to 29¾ inches. Some do and some don't. That is the thing that has been going on until the manufacturers are in a quandary to know what is official.

In certain sections coaches demand a small basketball. Gentlemen, I do not know what a small basketball is. I have made three of them, one measuring 29½ inches; and that means that it has been blown up in the factory under pressure and measures 29½ inches. I have made another measuring 29¾ and another 30 inches; and I am frank to say that there is a vast difference in the three basketballs in the handling and in the feel. It seems that there is a demand for a small basketball. If you will go on record I think that you are going to help every manufacturer in the industry to solve this problem, because I am only one and there are many others who manufacture basketballs. It will help us a great deal, because basketball manufacturing is a big volume business, and we must get ready for the future. If you can determine when a ball is official, either before it is in play or when it is in play five or ten minutes—that is, what it should measure—I would like to know; and I know that the balance of the manufacturers would also like to know.

If there are any questions that you would like to ask I will be glad to answer them, because I know a little something about manufacturing basketballs; and it is quite a problem to make a basketball that will stay round.

Dr. W. E. Meanwell: Is there not a rule that says it shall not be less than 30 inches?

Mr. Goldsmith: Yes, sir, but that rule has not been adhered to.

Dr. Meanwell: Last year one of our committees sent out letters to all manufacturers reiterating this rule. After considerable discussion on the part of the twenty-odd men on that committee, they recommended and reiterated this ruling again: that it shall be not less than 30 inches, and not less than 20 or more than 23 ounces in weight. So it seems to me that that has been cared for.

Mr. Goldsmith: It is in the rules, but it has not been adhered to.

Dr. Meanwell: The committee has



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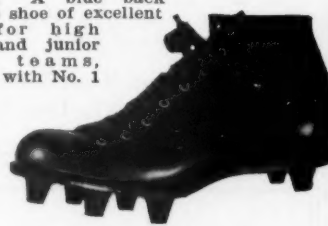
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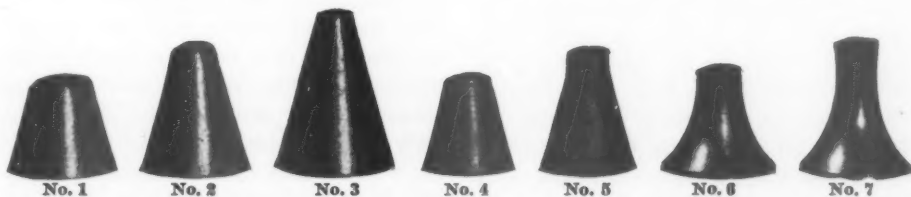
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done this. I remember that the secretary of the committee was empowered to send a letter to each and every manufacturing company reiterating this rule and requesting that they do not put out with the word "official" stamped on them balls of less than 30 inches. That, I think, if you will refer to your files, you will find. If that has been done I do not see that we need to do any more than that.

Mr. Goldsmith: Mr. Bunn, is that correct? Mr. Bunn has some interesting analyses that he has made, which I did not know he had until we met this morning. His analysis is carried out by statements here with reference to sizes of basketballs, and possibly he can show what other manufacturers are doing. We will make anything that you want. We will make basketballs the size of a peanut if you want them; but what we would like to know definitely, so that this work can pass through, is whether 30 inches is to be the size of the basketball when the ball is ready to be played with, or whether it is to be 29¾ inches, figuring that after it is in play five or ten minutes it will be 30 inches.

Dr. Allen: Dr. Meanwell asks: How can you do anything more than what the Rules Committee has done? What teeth would you suggest to put into it now that the official body has already said, "It will be up to an individual coach to measure those balls and reject them?"

Mr. Goldsmith: If you gentlemen figure that 30 inches is what you want, and nothing smaller, when that ball is ready to go into play for an official game, it shall measure 30 inches. Simply state that the ball shall measure 30 inches. There is a fine point in this thing; when it is in play five or ten minutes a ball will give. It is difficult to control the ball in the seams.

Dr. Allen: I am going to recommend to the Chair that the Coaches' Association go on record emphasizing the necessity of keeping the size of the ball in conformity with what the Rules Committee has set out and that a letter be sent to each manufacturing company that manufactures basketballs emphasizing this point.

Speaker: I do not think that that takes care of it. Why can we not embody in the rules "at the time ready to play?"

Mr. Sachs: I do not see why it is necessary to make a motion on that at all, because the rules specify not less than 30 or more than 32. If they are made up at 30 they are not going to expand more than two inches.

Mr. Goldsmith: When the game starts the balls are smaller.

Mr. Sachs: If they are made at 30?

Mr. Goldsmith: A lot of manufacturers make basketballs measuring 29½ inches when going in, and they stretch to 30 after the ball is in use.

Mr. Beresford: I will move the addition of the phrase "when ready to play."

Dr. Allen: My motion is that the Coaches' Association recommend that the minimum size of the ball shall be 30 inches at the time of the beginning of the game, when ready to play.

Dr. Meanwell: You can add "a new ball" to that.

Mr. Bunn: This is just a point in connection with this. I think the rule covers it, but the facts are that it so happens that the Pacific Coast Conference every year not only adopts a type of ball but adopts a specific make of ball to use in their Conference play. I do not agree with that point, and last year there was a great deal of controversy over the ball; so before adopting it I was assigned as a committee of one to secure balls from different manufacturers and to run tests on them in actual play. In running through those, five of the seven balls that we had when they came to us were less than 30 inches in circumference. There is even a difference of ½ inch in the measurement of that ball. My particular interest in this is not in a particular ball; but I wrote to Mr. Bowler, our college representative on the Rules Committee, and recommended that that point be called to the attention of the Rules Committee and they, in turn, called it to the attention of the manufacturers.

Personally, I like the small basketballs. If one manufacturer is going to discriminate and make a ball below specifications there is going to be a demand for that ball over that of his competitor, and it seems to me that that is a discrimination. The rules take care of it, but the practice does not comply with the rules.

Mr. Brookes: I believe that the point Mr. Goldsmith is trying to make is that in selling balls he finds that the coaches want the smaller ball, but that the rules specify the larger ball; that is the thing that he is trying to clear up. He wants to know whether the coaches want a smaller ball, regardless of what the rule says. If the coaches want a smaller ball, he wants this Association to go on record requesting a change in the rule for a smaller ball. I think that that is the point.

Dr. Allen: I agree with that, but

I want to ask Mr. Goldsmith if he does not have an association of ball manufacturers and whether he cannot get them to agree to keep their word. How can we express it?

Mr. Goldsmith: I will say that the manufacturer would like very much to know just what is an official basketball.

Dr. Allen: It is in the rules.

Mr. Goldsmith: I know, but what are you going to insist that they deliver? Unfortunately, many coaches in some sections of the country have demanded a smaller ball. A manufacturer must make what is requested.

Dr. Allen: I do not agree with that, because if you people cannot get along how can we help you?

Mr. Goldsmith: We are going to make what you gentlemen ask for. Ultimately, you are the gentlemen who use the basketball, and we are going to try to satisfy you. I will say that there is a tremendous demand for a smaller ball, something a little undersize; and I have two here—one measuring 29½ and one measuring 29¾ inches.

President Schabinger: Before we vote on this recommendation, could we take a straw vote?

How many coaches prefer a smaller ball than the basketball rules set up? (Four.)

If there is no further discussion, we will vote on this recommendation.

... Dr. Allen's motion was duly seconded, put to a vote and carried ...

President Schabinger: Many of you know that in Washington has been passed a law to tax intercollegiate athletics by taxing the sale of tickets and the sale of athletic goods. There is a resolution drawn up that some of us think we might as a national body send to the proper authorities which would help to keep them from imposing this tax. I would like to read the resolution and we can vote on it tomorrow along with the others.

... President Schabinger read the resolution concerning the tax on intercollegiate athletics and the sale of athletic goods ...

President Schabinger: We will vote on this tomorrow. The substance is that we oppose the tax that is to be imposed at the gate.

Mr. Goldsmith: I wish to say that every manufacturer making athletic goods is taking active interest through the distributors of athletic equipment in every city in the United States to combat this thing. If there is no action taken I think that it is well that you gentlemen, from another angle, take action, because the tax-

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tion as passed in Washington a few days ago was 10 per cent on sporting goods and 10 per cent on your gate receipts; so you can readily see what this means. We are trying to organize every athletic goods manufacturer as well as every distributor of athletic goods to take action through his senator and representative in his own district so as to combat this thing.

President Schabinger: This has been taken up through the National Collegiate Athletic Association; some thought it would be a fine thing.

... The meeting adjourned at 5:30 o'clock ...

Saturday Morning Session

April 2, 1932

THE meeting convened at 11 o'clock, President Schabinger presiding.

President Schabinger: Just at the close of yesterday's meeting we read this resolution to be sent to the authorities at Washington regarding the tax. As an organization, what do you wish to do about it? Do you want a resolution of this nature sent in requesting that they do not tax the colleges and the universities on the sale of tickets?

Dr. Allen: Mr. Chairman, I think that there is a question about whether a basketball coaches' association should take action about something which is administrative rather than coaching. I am wondering whether, as a policy, when athletics are much in the limelight now and certainly some forms of athletics are open to criticism, that sort of thing would be construed as a possible desire to evade the tax. Since the coaches are not the ones who decide whether or not they pay the tax and as the conferences or the administrators would be more interested, certainly it seems to me that they would be the ones to decide rather than the coaches' associations. I am just wondering whether it would be wise for this body to pass on that; if athletics would be put in the position of fighting something that might be termed a necessity. I am not sure that they are, in that sense. Personally, I do not think that it is a very wise thing to send that in.

President Schabinger: Is there any further discussion?

... Upon motion made by Mr. Ruby and duly seconded it was voted that the resolution be not sent ...

President Schabinger: From time to time in different localities the coaches have reported that some individual came out with some paper telling of the evils of different games, particularly basketball. Some men in

this room have done research work on the results of basketball and tournament play, and we had no way of getting hold of it; so we went to Major Griffith and asked him if he would print those studies if we would send them in to him.

Major Griffith: The American Football Coaches' Association, as you men doubtless know, has a committee appointed to collect data regarding injuries, deaths, etc., as they occur and to weed out the unreliable information and refute the stories that are misleading. The committee will also do a certain amount of research work, not as a defense for football, but with the idea of doing the necessary educational work.

I think there are some things that could be done for the game of basketball. I was thinking that, in the light of the criticism that has been made of the state high school basketball tournaments, no doubt, some of these state high school athletic association secretaries have made studies. If so, some of you men know about them, and the information could be disseminated.

Second, if the Association of Basketball Coaches has a Research Committee, they might want to make a study showing the growth of basketball. In our section it seemed clear to me that our crowds were better than they were last year, and several men here told me the same was true in their sections. With this pessimism all around us and people talking about the decline of athletics, if that is true we ought to tell it. Then perhaps something could be written on basketball to disprove the opinion of the professor who thought that basketball was too strenuous for college men. Everett Dean has an interesting contribution on that, and no doubt there are others. If this group would like to work up some of these things, not as propaganda, but as statements of fact, for the educational value in them, I think that it would be worth while.

Coaches are always looking for help when there is a battle against their game or their department, you know; and if you men can give them some ammunition to refute the arguments that are made I think that it would be very much worth while, and I would be very glad to do anything that you people direct me to do in helping to get that work across.

My thought would be that if this body wants to do it you ask someone to work up the article on the state high school championship tournaments. I just suggest these topics.

Someone might work up an article on the growth of basketball as a contribution of the Association of Basketball coaches, just as the football coaches have their committees do definite things. Lou Little's committee, last fall, made a study showing the amount of time devoted to football as compared with gymnastics, fencing and other things. This was a Research Committee making studies that are worth while having. I heard yesterday that you have a Research Committee. Maybe that Committee would want to take the responsibility of asking different men to do these things. I don't know; I just throw this out as a suggestion.

President Schabinger: Thank you very much, Major.

Mr. Keogan, will you give us your suggestions regarding this center legislation or ruling that you had in mind?

Mr. Keogan: I have talked it over a little bit with some of the men, and there seems to be some consensus that the players should be kept back a certain distance from the center tip. A great number to whom I have talked think that the official can govern that. If he can, it is all right; if he cannot, we will have that congestion around the center. In my experience this year I found that a team would have the bigger men collected directly around the center. The ball was tipped over to the tallest men, and a second tip was made to a smaller man playing in the back court.

The men to whom I talked seem to think that if the officials in tossing the ball at center would request the players to stay back from six to eight feet and would enforce that request the situation would cease to exist, which I believe is true—if the officials will request the men to step back from the center jump six feet and not congest right around. Sometimes the players are almost touching the center circle, directly behind or to either side of their center. If the officials will drive them back four or five feet, that condition would cease to exist, and we could possibly get along without any ruling.

President Schabinger: Do you think that we should make any suggestion in our recommendations?

Mr. Keogan: It might be a very good idea. Whether or not it should be a matter of rule I do not know. If the officials can enforce that idea by simply requesting the players to move back four or five, six or eight, feet, whatever it might be in the judgment of the official, and a distance great

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enough to eliminate congestion, it would serve the purpose.

President Schabinger: How would you propose that we dispose of this?

Mr. Keogan: As a suggestion to the officials rather than as a rule.

President Schabinger: Will you make a motion that we send that in to the Rules Committee?

Mr. Keogan: Yes; I make the suggestion that you inform the Rules Committee that they instruct all officials to see that men are kept back from the center tip a reasonable distance to simply eliminate congestion there.

President Schabinger: There seems to be no second; the motion is lost for want of a second.

Some of the men thought that we should adopt, as an organization, the code that George Edwards presented yesterday. We will ask him to read it again and if, as an organization, you care to adopt it, we will be glad to do so.

Mr. George Edwards: Yesterday I was considerably impressed by some of the remarks of Major Griffith when stating that both the football and the basketball coaches' associations had been lax in arriving at definite codes of action similar to those used by the medical and legal professions. Preceding that time I had gone over, in my mind, some of the things that I thought we might consider and had made out a creed, using the usual form of positive statements of beliefs, intended, however, to be simply something on which we might base a more complete and more adequate creed. This is the work of only one man, and I do not attempt to take upon myself the responsibility of outlining something that you should adopt; but I thought that this might act as a basis for the work of a future committee. It could be reworded and made more complete, perhaps more in detail.

I selected eight things that I thought all of us believed.

BASKETBALL COACH'S CREED

I believe that basketball has an important place in the general educational scheme, and pledge myself to cooperate with others in the field of education to so administer it that its value never will be questioned.

I believe that other coaches of this sport are as earnest in its protection as I am, and I will do all in my power to further their endeavors.

I believe that my own actions should be so regulated at all times that I will be a credit to the profession.

I believe that the members of the National Basketball Rules Committee are capably expressing the rules of the game, and I will abide by these rules in both spirit and letter.

I believe in the exercise of all the patience, tolerance and diplomacy at my command in my relations with all players, co-workers, game officials and spectators.

I believe that the proper administration of this sport offers an effective laboratory method to develop in its adherents high ideals of sportsmanship; qualities of co-operation, courage, unselfishness and self-control; desires for clean, healthful living; and respect for wise discipline and authority.

I believe that these admirable characteristics, properly instilled by me through teaching and demonstration, will have a long carry-over, and will aid each one connected with the sport to become a better citizen.

I believe in, and will support, all reasonable moves to improve athletic conditions, to provide more adequate equipment and to promote the welfare of an increased number of participants.

President Schabinger: Do you desire, as an association, to adopt this as the official code of the Association? If you do I should be glad to entertain a motion.

Dr. Allen: I so move.

... The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote, and carried ...

President Schabinger: At this time I will turn the meeting over to Mr. Ruby for a discussion of the recommendations that we are going to make to the Rules Committee. Mr. Ruby.

Mr. Ruby: We have just two rather important ones left.

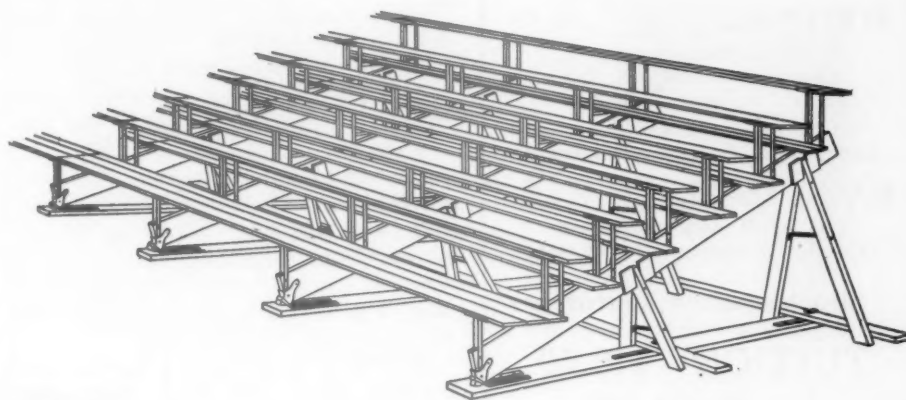
The first is our action on the fifth question of the questionnaire sent out by the Joint Basketball Rules Committee: "Whenever a foul is called on the opponent of a player who immediately after the foul succeeds in making a field goal, the field goal shall be allowed if, in the opinion of the official calling the foul, an honest effort was being made to secure a field goal by the offended player himself and the defense had not been halted by the whistle. (The purpose here is to count well-earned goals which are now sometimes cancelled because the whistle blows an instant before the ball leaves the player's hands.)"

As I understand that, it is to count a goal where the offensive man tears loose from a fouling guard and scores. However, it does not say at what point from the basket this tearing loose can take place and still have the goal score counted.

Is there a motion as to the action of this organization on this rule or the proposed rule change?

Dr. Meanwell: May I say that that rule has been up for discussion a num-

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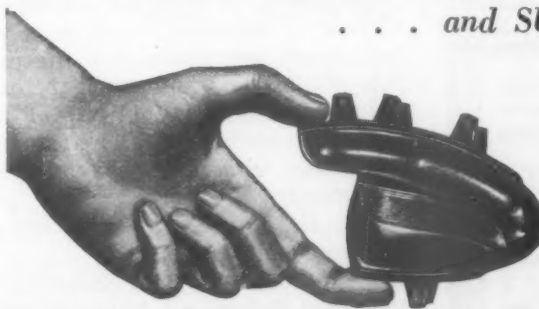
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ber of times and was beaten each time by the advice of officials in the Committee, their point being that the game will continue after the whistle blows. For instance, the whistle will blow for holding and because of the possibility of the basket being allowed the game still goes on, and there will be more or less confusion resulting. That is why that rule, which has been discussed a number of times in my own memory, never went through.

I recall Schommer one time speaking very definitely against it and converting the group, saying that it was rather ill advised to permit the game to continue after the whistle, that things should cease when the whistle blows, from the standpoint of clearness and decisiveness in the officiating. I give you that because that was the consensus of the group.

Mr. Ruby: Is there a motion concerning this? We must make some recommendation to the Joint Rules Committee.

Dr. Allen: I move that we leave the rule as it is.

. . . The motion was seconded . . .

Mr. Ruby: It has been moved and seconded that the rule pertaining to counting a basket after a foul has been made, or simultaneously with a foul, be retained as it is at present.

. . . The motion was voted upon and carried . . .

Mr. Ruby: The second proposal that we have is a definition of blocking, screening and face guarding, which necessarily group themselves together.

"Blocking is personal contact which interferes with the progress of an opponent who has not the ball. Blocking is a foul.

"Screening is shutting off an opponent's approach to the ball without personal contact. Screening is legal. However, any attempt to screen by moving the body or any part of the body into the path of the opponent, which causes personal contact, is blocking and is therefore a foul."

Dr. Meanwell: I move that they be adopted as read.

Mr. Hansen: I second the motion.

Mr. Bunn: I move the amendment to read: "Blocking is personal contact which interferes with the progress of a player who has not the ball."

Dr. Meanwell: Will you not then have the possibility of a man getting in his own team-mate's way, which is not intended?

. . . Dr. Meanwell's motion was put to a vote and carried . . .

Mr. Ruby: We will proceed with the third definition. "Face guarding is a foul when a defensive player with his back to the ball is facing his op-

ponent squarely and personal contact results." According to that definition, face guarding would not be a foul until personal contact results. That could be accomplished by the offensive man moving into the defensive man.

Mr. Mundorf: I move that it be approved.

Dr. Allen: I second the motion.

Dr. Meanwell: May I suggest that we say: "Face guarding is a foul when a defensive player who is not watching the ball is facing his opponent squarely and personal contact results."

Dr. Allen: I like the wording "with his back to the ball and not watching the ball."

Dr. Meanwell: "Face guarding is a foul when a defensive player, with his back to the ball, is making no effort to watch the ball, is facing his opponent squarely and personal contact results."

. . . The motion was put to a vote and lost . . .

. . . Mr. Olsen presented a proposition for dividing the basketball court with a line through the center and parallel to the end lines . . .

"We recommend that; (1) a two-inch line known as the center line be drawn laterally across the court bisecting the center circle; (2) when a team obtains possession and control of the ball in its own back court, that team must advance the ball over the center line within a period of ten seconds unless the ball has been touched by an opponent. In this case a new play results and timing begins again when possession and control are regained in the back court; (3) when the ball has been advanced over the center line it must not be returned back over the center line until a try for goal has been made or possession of the ball has been lost. When the offensive team obtains possession and control of the ball in their offensive half of the court or if the offensive team shoots for the basket and recovers the ball they may pass the ball back over the center line but once. PENALTY—Failure to comply with sections 2 or 3 constitutes a violation—loss of ball to the opponents out of bounds at nearest side line; (4) rulings on touching the center line shall be made in accordance with the present practice in regard to out-of-bounds decisions. Touching the center line shall be construed as 'over.'"

President Schabinger: We will now vote on adopting these recommendations to be sent to the Rules Committee to be placed in the rules next year. It is a very drastic move, I think, and we certainly should be sure that we agree upon it. Those in favor sig-

nify by the usual sign. (Thirty.) Those against it, please rise. (None.)

Mr. Norgren: I move that we make it unanimous.

Mr. Bunn: I second the motion.

... The motion was put to a vote and carried ...

Dr. Allen: I recommend that where a court is 80 feet in length that that line 44 feet from the end line apply. (Lost for want of a second.)

President Schabinger: We will now have the report of the Nominating Committee.

Mr. Norgren: I would like to make a motion that you delegate certain representatives in each part of the country to write up a presentation of the reasons for this change in the rules; and, when and if they are approved by the Rules Committee, those should be given to the newspapers in that particular part of the country to forestall any unusual criticism by reason of the fact that the people do not know the facts behind this discussion of the rules.

... The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote and carried ...

REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE

E. A. Kelleher, Fordham University

IN making the nominations we are carrying out a policy that has been going on since the organization was first instituted—that is, the officers take a step forward—so we give this, of course, for your approval.

President—Mr. H. G. Olsen, Ohio State University.

1st Vice President—Mr. Roy Mundorff, Georgia Tech.

2nd Vice President—Mr. H. B. Ortner, Cornell University.

3rd Vice President—Mr. A. C. Lonborg, Northwestern University.

Secretary-Treasurer — Mr. H. C. Beresford, University of Colorado.

Board of Directors—Dr. F. C. Allen, University of Kansas; Mr. H. C. Carlson, University of Pittsburgh; Mr. L. P. Andreas, Syracuse University; Mr. A. A. Schabinger, Creighton University.

We submit this ticket.

Dr. Meanwell: I move that it be adopted as read.

... The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote and carried ...

President Schabinger: Before I turn this over to Mr. Olsen I want to thank those who have worked the last year and the committee members. I think that the reports have been more complete and better than they have been in the past. I want especially to thank Mr. Lonborg for what he has done.

Mr. Olsen, I want to present you to the organization as our new President, and I will ask you to take the Chair.

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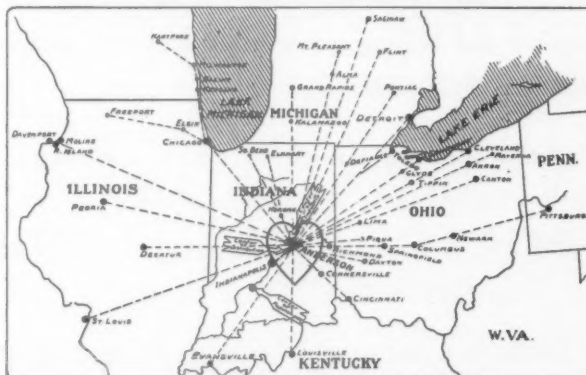


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University of Illinois

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... Mr. Olsen, the President-Elect, took the Chair ...

President Olsen: Gentlemen, I appreciate very much this honor. I think that we owe a vote of thanks to our outgoing President; he has been behind this organization wholeheartedly from the very start and has done a lot of work. We owe him a debt of gratitude as well as all the others who have been working hard to forward the interests of this Association. I think that we have made progress. I think that there are a lot of things that we can do.

I think that there was a suggestion made the other day that a Stabilizing Committee, as it was called, can do some good work. Each of us has criticism hurled at him, and it is up to us, I think, to refute some of these charges that are not well founded—in other words, the thing that we were talking about this morning. We ought to have at our finger-tips facts about tournament play which are based on a scientific study. It is my purpose to try to see that such information is placed in the hands of every member of this Association during this next year. I think that the Association, as such, can do a service in that respect.

I should like to ask if anybody here now would express a preference as to the place of meeting next year. Would you rather meet here again, or would you rather take the meeting to New York or to Atlanta, Georgia, for example? The suggestion has been made that we meet at Kansas City at the time of the A. A. U. Tournament.

Mr. Powers: I move that the matter be left in the hands of the Executive Committee.

... The motion was duly seconded, put to a vote and carried ...

President Olsen: Nevertheless, and in spite of the fact that there have been no ideas expressed, we would appreciate getting your reactions as to the best place to meet.

If there is no other business to come before this Association, I will entertain a motion for adjournment.

... Upon motion the meeting adjourned at 1:20 o'clock ...

Because of the importance of the Proceedings of the National Association of Basketball Coaches many readers may wish additional copies of this issue of the ATHLETIC JOURNAL either for themselves or for their friends. The articles on rules changes in basketball and football also make this issue of especial interest for coaches, whether or not they expect to attend summer coaching schools. Additional copies may be obtained by addressing the Subscription Department.

The End of the Year

THIS issue of the ATHLETIC JOURNAL marks the end of another school and college year (the JOURNAL is not published in July and August), and in spite of the fact that there are many things that have happened this year that we would like to forget, yet a little talk about this and that may be in order.

Many people think of school and college athletics in terms of football. This of course is because football appeals to the spectators more than some of our other sports and because football in some of the institutions is a profitable enterprise. The receipts in football last fall of course were materially reduced. This resulted in serious curtailment of the sport in some of the institutions, but in the larger universities and high schools football more than paid its own way. In the Big Ten Conference, football earned 66 2/3 per cent more money than was required for the maintenance of football according to the 1928 or 1929 standard. This means of course that the depression did not hurt football but did affect the activities that football financed.

Some have felt that if football were deflated the students would do better work in their class rooms, more interest would be shown in intramural athletics and the minor sports that have been overshadowed by football would be improved. When one speaks of the inflation of football one undoubtedly has in mind the large crowds that during the pre-crash years attended the football games. It would be interesting if someone would attempt to determine whether the reduction of the size of the football crowds has resulted in the students doing more serious work in the educational institutions, whether the deflation of football has resulted in more students participating in intramural athletics and whether the minor sports have prospered as a direct result of football's deflation.

Basketball throughout the country as a whole was apparently as popular as ever. In some sections, interest in basketball has apparently suffered a decline. The Rules Committee has wisely attempted to eliminate some of the objectionable features of the game, and it is to be hoped that the results will be gratifying. There are still grounds for criticism of the unduly long schedules played by some of the high schools and there are growing objections to some of the most spectacular basketball tournaments. The ATHLETIC JOURNAL has not felt disposed to criticize the tournaments as such. Where tournaments are prop-

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erly managed the results are good; and where they are improperly managed the results are undesirable.

The track meets this year have brought out an unusually large number of record breakers. There probably never was a time before when there were so many fine sprinters, runners, hurdlers, jumpers, vaulters and weight men as are to be found in the schools and colleges today. It has been significant that the coaches and athletes have maintained the traditional track meets even though seriously handicapped by lack of funds. Someone a few years ago objected because the college athletes traveled in luxurious Pullman cars. This criticism would hardly be in order this year because a great many of the teams have traveled by automobiles or trucks, or have even hitch-hiked in order to participate in the meets.

There has been some evidence of a revival of interest in school and college baseball. While this interest has not been marked, it is encouraging to know that baseball has not felt the depression so much as was feared.

Ever since the World War, an effort has been made to extend the opportunity for all the students in the educational institutions to participate in recreational sports. There is no evidence that the number participating this year in intramural athletics has been less than in former years. With adequate equipment in the way of grounds and buildings it costs comparatively little to maintain an intramural program. Without play fields, gymnasias, and swimming pools it is practically impossible to maintain a sports-for-all program. While not many new athletic plants will be erected for a few years at least, yet there is no reason why the plants that were built in the fat years should not be abundantly used. It is possible that this country will some day adopt the five work-day week, thus making it all the more necessary that the school and college students learn how to play. The men in charge of school and college athletics and sports programs generally have an opportunity at this time to carry on this work without a lessening emphasis.

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Victory Through Toil

FOR a few years before the bottom dropped out of the stock market there appeared a growing tendency on the part of certain groups of American men and women to express fears lest our sons introduce an element of work into their athletics.

Articles were written and speeches made for the purpose of advancing the thought that boys should drop out of the race or game as soon as they became tired, that it was wrong to put forth one's best effort in practicing to achieve mastery in any athletic activity. We heard a great deal about the joy of effort but were told to frown upon the joy of achievement. Championships were decried and dilettantism in athletics was extolled.

This attitude toward athletics was partly the result of the feministic influence. (Feminism is not confined to one sex.) The ladies did not want the young girls to compete in inter-institutional athletic contests, and, as a means of driving home their point, ridiculed the so-called athleticism of the male part of the educational institutions. One of their objections to this masculine athleticism was that the boys and young men tried too hard to win.

Another reason, no doubt, for this influence in athletics may be traced to the effect of soft living, which was the product of our era of prosperity. When living comes easily we are rather disposed to despise work and toil. Even the great Carnegie Foundation back in the pre-crash days expressed alarm lest our college football players found that some of their play was in the nature of work.

Today nine or ten million people are out of work, and the rest are doing their best to hold on to the work that they have. Some of the men and women who a few years ago talked so much about the joy of effort are now looking for jobs. We no longer despise work and we are no longer worrying for fear our boys will work too hard.

Professor John A. Scott of Northwestern University in a splendid article on the ancient days of real sport which appears in the June issue of the Rotarian suggests, "It was this spirit in athletics of going on when the fun has ceased, of mastering hardships, of forcing the body to yield and of considering all difficulties subordinate to higher ends that made the Greeks the leaders in the ennobling rounds of the spirit.

"Democracy, patience, temperance, the control of pleasures, were some of the results of Greek athletics and these results are universal when athletics are a part of the life of all the people.

"We need participants, not spectators, for the mere spectator has no share in that which Pindar called the athlete's glory, Victory Through Toil."

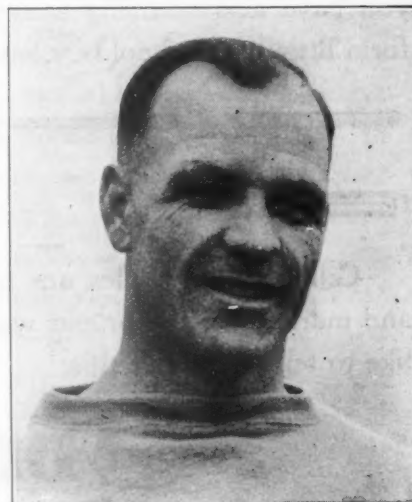
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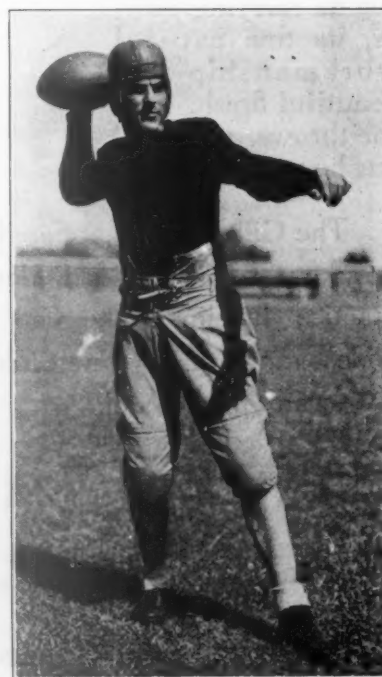
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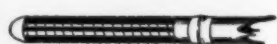
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